

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## LABOR OPPOSES RAIL BOARD PLAN IN OTHER TRADES

Project "Has No Chance" in  
Many Industries, Presi-  
dent Is Told

## HEAD OF GRANGE FIRM FOR DRY LAW

Farmers Stronger for Prohi-  
bition Than Ever Before,  
Louis J. Taber Reports

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 24 (AP)

A report on the industrial situation of the United States was made informally to President Coolidge by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and members of his executive council, showing that in most trades conditions are "reasonably satisfactory."

The federation officials were guests of Mr. Coolidge at luncheon at White Pine Camp, coming here from Flatburg, where they have been for several days prior to going to Montreal for a council meeting.

With them at luncheon also was Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, who was a guest of the President, and who reported on conditions in the farm sections while the labor men spoke of the situation in the manufacturing centers.

Asserting that no politics was discussed, Mr. Green said:

"It was a purely social visit in response to the President's invitation. We don't want anything, and we merely came to pay our respects."

The labor leaders later accompanied the President to the executive offices and were photographed with him, after which they returned to newspaper correspondents and discussed conditions.

### Some Unemployment

Some unemployment and some depression exists in the industrial field, Mr. Green said, mentioning bituminous coal, textiles, shoes and trucking and hauling as examples. The metal trades are none too active, he added, but the situation is much more active than a year ago.

It was suggested by Mr. Green that both the textile and bituminous coal industries were still feeling the effects of greatly stimulated production during the war, while the metal trades, the rubber and the trucking industries, which were the mainstay of the economy, were now feeling the effects of a depression in trucking and hauling.

Asked whether the principles of the Watson-Parker, Railway Labor Act for government supervision in certain contingencies of the adjustment of labor disputes by joint committees of the industry and the government could be applied to other industries, Mr. Green answered in the negative. It is a satisfactory arrangement for the railroad industry, he added, but would "have no chance" in the coal or other industries. So far as he knew, he said, no efforts were being made to extend it from the railroad to other fields.

### Farmer Wants Enforcement

The farmer is stronger for law enforcement now than ever before, President Coolidge was informed by Mr. Taber of the National Grange.

Mr. Taber, who also reported to Mr. Coolidge on Agricultural conditions, told the chief executive his organization was "very strongly" in favor of the work being done by Lincoln C. Andrews, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, and that it believed Mr. Andrews was beginning to "plug up the rat holes" in the liquor trade.

Receiving newspaper men after talking with the President, Mr. Taber said he had returned from a recent trip to Europe "a lot drier" than he went over. The low wages, low standards of living and long working hours in Europe had convinced him of the need for prohibition.

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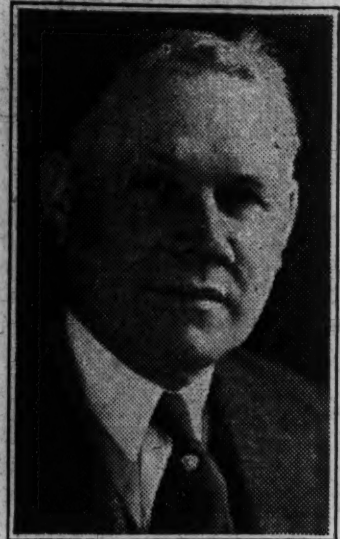
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## Visits President



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WILLIAM GREEN  
President of the American Federation of Labor

## SMALL NATIONS TO HELP FRANCE

Switzerland to Loan 60,000,000 Francs—Holland Also Ready to Lend

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Journal Officiel publishes today a decree authorizing the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, to emit in Switzerland, in the conditions specified by a contract signed on Aug. 19 with the Banque du Credit Suisse at Zurich, a loan of 60,000,000 Swiss francs in bonds of 1000 Swiss francs, at interest of 7 per cent amortizable during a period beginning April, 1927, and ending October, 1931.

The Swiss franc unlike the French and Belgian has retained its gold value, and therefore at the present exchange rate the 60,000,000 Swiss francs which France is about to borrow is equivalent to about 400,000,000 French francs. It is remarked in French politico-financial circles on receipt of this somewhat unexpected news that one good result of the Swiss loan will be to show the New York money market and the authorities who have placed an embargo on French financial operations, whether public or private, that there exist still beyond their influence reservoirs of capital capable of aiding France. This phrase is actually used by the *Revue de Paris*.

In a similar manner it is understood Holland is ready to lend. It will be remarked that interest of only 7 per cent, while such high figures as 12 per cent have been mentioned in connection with an American loan. Several days ago Belgium also contracted to borrow from Switzerland. It is asserted that the proceeds of the French loan will be allocated to state railways.

## HOTEL MEN SEEK

## BAN ON LIQUOR

Canadians Ask Law to Stop Drinking in Rooms

SASKATOON, (Special Correspondence).—At a recent meeting of the Saskatchewan Hotelkeepers' Association a resolution was adopted and forwarded to the Attorney-General's Department, of the Provincial Government asking for changes in the Liquor Act at the next session of Parliament with respect to the drinking of liquor in hotels by registered guests.

The hotelkeepers wish to have it made illegal for a guest to have or to consume liquor in a hotel room. They complain that under present conditions and regulations serious damage to furniture and furnishings in many cases beyond any possible repair is being caused. They also complain that this represents only about half of the drinking in his hotel, for the hired help pick up equally as many bottles on their daily rounds.

## MR. SHEFFIELD FINDS

## MEXICO IS PEACEFUL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—James R. Sheffield, United States Ambassador to Mexico accompanied by Mrs. Sheffield and their son, Frederick, have arrived here on their way to Washington where Mr. Sheffield will confer with Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, regarding the Mexican situation. Mr. Sheffield declined to discuss the Mexican situation with reporters.

"You get far more news from Mexico concerning the Mexican controversy between church and state than we do in Mexico City," he said. "I saw only one demonstration by the people and that was a very small affair on Lacon Day."

Arthur Schoenfeld will leave here on board the steamship Monterey of the Ward Line to be charge d'affaires in Mexico during Mr. Sheffield's absence. In the meantime, Arthur Bliss Lane, first secretary of the Embassy, is acting in this capacity.

## How to Use the Mails

Urged as School Text

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., (Special Correspondence).—It is announced by L. D. Purdy, chairman of the South Dakota Council of Allied Postal Employees, that the organization, in its work of educating the people of the State in the rules and regulations of the postal department, the proper way of addressing letters, how to wrap packages and the like, will endeavor to have a textbook on this subject placed in the schools of South Dakota.

## Mapping

## Southeastern Alaska

by Airplane

is a feat which can hardly be overestimated, for the region abounds with towering mountains whose slopes have defied surveyors. The story of the work will be related in

Tomorrow's

MONITOR

Page One

## MODEL AIRPORT AT WASHINGTON WINS ADVOCACY

Mr. MacCracken Advises Capital to Take Lead in Commercial Equipment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Washington should have a model municipal airport, both because of its conspicuous position in the Nation and its important place in the national airway system, which is being developed under the new commercial aviation law, is the conclusion reached by William P. MacCracken Jr., Commerce Department assistant secretary for aeronautics, after a preliminary study of immediate projects needed in the development of a national program for commercial aviation.

The national capital could easily become the center for air lines running north and south, according to Mr. MacCracken. He hopes, that if the lead is taken by Washington in establishing a large and well-equipped "airport" as a municipal enterprise, other cities would follow, and the use of airplanes, both passenger and commercial carrying, would be greatly increased thereby. In the near future, Mr. MacCracken predicted, municipal hangars will be available "for housing private airplanes and air transports," and if the use of airplanes by private citizens increases as he hopes to see it, such accommodations will become as common as public garages for automobiles.

### Like Railway Terminal

"Later, when traffic becomes too heavy, the airport will probably become simply a place for taking on and discharging passengers, mail and baggage, similar to a central railroad terminal," Mr. MacCracken explained, in discussing the plan for a model airport at Washington.

Such an airport as Mr. MacCracken hopes to see built in Washington in the near future would be "as much a recreation center as the parks, golf courses, and equestrian trails." Also it would be a valuable commercial asset to the capital, by attracting air traffic much as a good harbor draws steamships to seaport cities.

In fact, he pointed out, the air commerce act recognized this phase of the development of commercial aeronautics by providing that airports shall not be owned or operated by the federal authorities, and that no exclusive rights shall be granted for the use of any civil airway, airport or other navigational aid.

### Developing Radio Aids

Mr. MacCracken is also devoting much attention to the work being done at the Bureau of Standards in development of radio aids for aircraft, according to a statement by the department of Commerce.

The Bureau is now directing its work in this line toward five main projects:

1. Installation of a powerful radio beacon at College Park, Maryland.

2. Development of an improved beacon to be used in all lighting systems for night flying.

3. Experiments to develop a system whereby an air pilot may determine his course by the simple method of observing a pointer, called a "visual indicator."

4. Development of a "low power" radio beacon to produce a distinctive radio signal at 25-mile intervals along a pilot's course, which will enable a pilot to determine his position just as a mariner determines his location by the character and pitch of fog signals from a lighthouse.

5. Determination of the best type of radio telephone or telegraph by which information on landing places may be transmitted from ground stations to all airplanes within a certain radius.

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Special from Monitor Bureau

## Help of Travelers Enlisted in Humane Education Work

Dr. Francis H. Rowley Urges Visits to Societies to Obtain Valuable Interchange of Plans—Organization of New Branches Proposed in Extension Program

Prospective travelers in South America, Spain and Italy are much interested in this work. They conduct a school, and are using humane leaflets in Spanish in connection with their school work.

When traveling in South America, the society states, it would be well to inquire in each city or town visited whether there is a society for the protection of animals, and if so, to call upon the officers, and find out how the work is progressing and how they can be helped to the best advantage. In other words, to try to stimulate their enthusiasm and encourage them in their work. If no such society exists, some person or persons, preferably prominent and influential citizens, should be found who will undertake, with assistance, to start a society, for that is the only way any lasting good can be accomplished. Fine work has already been done in South America.

Such visits tend to encourage the workers and give impetus to the work, Dr. Rowley says. Distribution of leaflets published by the American society is often an advantage. They can be obtained by addressing the society at 170-184 Longwood Avenue, Boston.

### Organization at Madrid

Visitors in Spain are asked to call on Señor Joaquín Julia (Jefe del Negocio de Espanol, Sección Comercial de la Embajada de la Gran Bretaña), Calle Alcala Galiano, 5, 10, Madrid, Spain. Señor Julia is president of the new Society for the Prevention of Cruelty which has been organized in Madrid by Miss Alva C. Blaffer of Albany, N. Y., foreign representative of the American Humane Association. Señor Julia can tell in what way it is possible to help the humane movement in Spain.

Visitors in southern Spain are asked to call on Señor Patricio Gomez Lopez, Plaza de San Augustin, 11, Seville, Spain.

### Spread of Information

Whenever possible it is a good plan to have articles printed in magazines and newspapers, describing conditions of animals in various places, and recommending ways in which conditions may be bettered. There is nothing like the light of publicity to awaken people, Dr. Rowley continues.

The American Humane Education Society publishes a quantity of humane literature in Spanish. Samples of it will be furnished upon request. It is hoped that persons planning to travel in Spanish-speaking countries will provide themselves with a good supply of the different leaflets, cards, etc., and write to their friends and acquaintances in South America and Spain, enclosing samples and soliciting their interest and co-operation in the organization of societies.

### Two Leaflets, One in English and the Other in Spanish, are Published, Giving Full Directions on "How to Organize a Society for the Protection of Animals" which may be helpful.

Visitors to Spain are asked to take a liberal supply of the humane leaflets dealing with bull fighting.

Two leaflets, one in English and the other in Spanish, are published, giving full directions on "How to organize a society for the protection of animals" which may be helpful.

## OIL TOLLS AID CANAL UPKEEP

\$7,000,000 Total for Last Year, Paid at Panama, Is Called Achievement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Shipments of oil through the Panama Canal have increased in recent years until this traffic in one year has brought in tolls of \$7,000,000, or almost enough to pay for the upkeep of the canal, it is stated in a report by the Bureau of Mines of the Commerce Department. This increase, according to the bureau, "constitutes one of the most remarkable developments in the history of American marine transportation."

The Panama Canal route is providing one of the greatest stabilizers for the oil industry, by preventing accumulation of unwieldy stocks on either the Atlantic or Pacific coast, with a corresponding shortage on the other, according to G. R. Hopkins, petroleum economist, who has published a report on shipments of crude petroleum and refined petroleum products through the canal.

"The record year for shipments of crude petroleum from California to eastern ports in the United States was 1925, when 52,350,000 barrels passed through the canal." It is stated in the report. This was about 25 times the 1922 figure and, excluding the last three months of 1922, was about 125 times the shipments of all the preceding months back to the opening of the canal.

A total of 1704 tank ships passed through the canal during 1925, having a net tonnage of 10,079,921 tons, from which \$8,967,647.41 in tolls was collected and which carried 9,625,714 long tons of cargo, 95 per cent of which was for United States intercoastal trade. This was 33.3 per cent of the tonnage, 40.7 per cent of the total net tonnage, 33.1 per cent of the tolls, and 35.3 per cent of the cargo for the year 1925.

A decrease in shipments of crude petroleum, accompanied by an increase in refined oil shipments, is noted in the cargo sent through the canal from the Pacific coast, the reason that California is now refining the bulk of the crude petroleum it formerly shipped.

## URUGUAY'S VOTE FOR GERMANY

MONTEVIDEO, Uru. (AP).—It is learned from a reliable source that Uruguay will support Germany's claim for a permanent seat in the Council of the League of Nations at the coming meeting of that body.

## Wild Ducks Live in Public Garden

Amuse All Within Stone's Throw of Busy Street

Undisturbed by the hundreds of both hurried and leisurely passersby who invariably turn their friendly gaze upon them, a family of wild ducks is today presiding over the shaded pond of the Public Garden as though they were in a secluded cove of a mountain lake rather than within a stone's throw of a city's busiest thoroughfares.

Once there were two ducks, but now there are eight. Although six of them are little more than a week old, they are swimming with the grace and ease of their parents, looking in the distance for all like little puffs of brown and gold darting here and there over the quiet waters.

Every spring for five years the ducks have made their home in the Public Garden pond, but this is the first time that such a family of little paratus by pilots in this territory need special permission. The carrying of arms is forbidden.

## Old Mother Mallard a Safe Convoy for This Fluffy Fleet

Family of Wild Ducks in Public Garden

The Many Ponds, Reservoirs and Streams in the Metropolitan Park District Provide Sanctuary for Thousands of Wild Fowl That Each Year Raise Many Broods of Ducklings, But so Far as Is Known, This Is the First Time They Have Ever Been Elected to Share the Little Pond With the Swan Boats.

## CITY'S TAX RATE FIXED AT \$31.80; UP \$5.10 IN YEAR

Slump in Total Valuations and Increased Cost of Operation, Given as Reasons

The Boston tax rate for 1926 was placed finally at \$31.80 in an announcement by Mayor Nichols yesterday in which he pointed out that the rate is 55c lower than the tentative calculation of last month. This final figure is \$5.10 higher than the levy of 1925, when the rate was \$26.70.

LABOR LEADERS  
VISIT PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

vined him, he said, that America must stay dry.

## Other Guests

With Mr. Green as White House luncheon guests were Frank Morrison, secretary, and Mr. Tobin, treasurer, of the labor federation; Peter J. Brady, president of the Federation Bank and Trust Company of New York City; and the following vice-presidents of the labor federations: Frank Duffy, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners; T. A. Richert, president of the United Garment Workers; James A. Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers League of North America; Martin P. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and James P. Noonan, president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

They returned to Plattsburg, being escorted by State troopers, who have been ordered by Governor Smith to accompany the delegation during their stay in New York State.

## Hands Off of Governorship

The intention of President Coolidge to maintain a hands-off policy in the selection of a Republican nominee for Governor of New York this fall was made known definitely at the summer White House.

In announcing the position of the chief executive after a series of conferences with Republican leaders of this State, officials made clear that the conferences had not concerned the governorship, and Mr. Coolidge does not expect to take any part in that question.

There is a state convention for the purpose of nominating a Governor, it was asserted, and the President is perfectly willing to entrust any interest he may have in that nomination to the convention.

Court Plan Fixed

The matter of American entrance to the Permanent Court of International Justice, President Coolidge expects will be considered on its merits, with the other nations concerned deciding their positions merely in the light of the Senate reservations to the protocol of adherence.

Any suggestions that the question of American entry to the court will be conditioned upon economic concessions such as tariff reductions Mr. Coolidge considers untenable. In fact, it was taken up by Congress and the President, the President doubts if any informed authorities in other countries would think of making any such suggestion.

If such were made, it was added, the matter of tariff changes would have to be taken up by Congress and the move, in the official opinion here, would be entirely impractical.

No Tariff Discussion

Unfounded reports that appear in the press of this or other countries in such connections, it was emphasized in behalf of the President, only contribute to misunderstanding between nations in a way that conceivably may lead to an endangering of friendly relations.

As for reports that the agricultural west could be expected in the new Congress to seek tariff changes, it was said Mr. Coolidge had heard of them only through the press. He had read the views of Arthur Capper (R), Senator from Kansas, that the farmers would seek higher rates on some agricultural products, it was added, but neither the Senator nor other visitors to White Pine Camp had mentioned the question to him during their discussions.

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Salem, Mass.

- (1) What privilege does the Moscow telephone subscriber enjoy?
- (2) Does European travel develop international good will?
- (3) How was a village organized as a republic for boys and girls?
- (4) How did a violet travel around the world?
- (5) Is commercial art degrading?
- (6) What is the proper pronunciation of Ederle? Callers?

These Questions Were Answered in  
Yesterday's MONITORWisconsin Sanctuary Founded  
for Native Plants and BirdsMrs. Charles L. Hutchinson Donates Wychwood and  
Endowment for Support in Trusteeship

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Announcement is made of the foundation of "Wychwood," a "sanctuary for the native plants and birds of Wisconsin," by Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, for many years president of the Wild-Flower Preservation Society of Illinois (Chicago Chapter). An endowment fund for its support is in the hands of the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company of Chicago, and the management of the property is entrusted to a self-perpetuating board of trustees expected to carry it on for all time for the benefit of students and natural scientists interested in the flora and native trees of the region.

## Started in 1901

The history of "Wychwood" dates to 1901, when Charles L. Hutchinson and his wife purchased 72 acres of untouched, ungrazed forest on the shores of Lake Geneva. While building their summer home they tried as far as possible not to disturb original conditions. Increasingly desirable plants and introducing others native to the region. Only in the vicinity of the house were American shrubs so that birds could find food in berries and seeds the year around. The result is a botanical garden of exceptional value.

Charles L. Hutchinson, as president of the Art Institute of Chicago, and his wife purchased 72 acres of untouched, ungrazed forest on the shores of Lake Geneva. While building their summer home they tried as far as possible not to disturb original conditions. Increasingly desirable plants and introducing others native to the region. Only in the vicinity of the house were American shrubs so that birds could find food in berries and seeds the year around. The result is a botanical garden of exceptional value.

The self-perpetuating board of trustees consists of Dr. Henry Charles Cowles, head of the department of botany of the University of Chicago; Dr. Robert Ridgway of Olney, Ill., one of the leading authorities on the native birds of America; and Noble B. Judah of Chicago, a nephew of Mrs. Hutchinson. As first director, Mrs. Hutchinson will retain her home and assist in carrying out the plans formulated by Dr. Sargent. Meanwhile, she is building a library of books related to the wild flowers and trees of America and especially of the Lake Michigan region of northern Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

Arnold Arboretum Helps

Already a check list of native plants and trees nearly complete, is in the hands of the chief botanist at the University of Wisconsin. Thanks to the aid of the Arnold Arboretum more than 450 dried and named Wisconsin specimens are in the Herbarium. The plan is to label and card catalogue every tree, shrub, flowering plant, moss and grass, mushroom fungus, insects—moth and butterfly, bird and animal that lives in this sanctuary. Already many native plants have suffered extinction owing to public ignorance in this region.

In connection with the perpetuation of wild flowers Mrs. Hutchinson, as president of the Wild Flower Preservation of Illinois and with the aid of the membership throughout Illinois, established a chair in the Botanical Department of the University of Chicago for the study of the propagating of wild flowers from seed. A nursery for investigation and research regarding special conditions to suit the nature of seedlings has been under observation at Wychwood several years. Not least was the carrying of a bill through the Illinois Legislature for the preservation of certain wild flowers becoming extinct.

I Record only  
the Sunny Hours

## Oakland, Calif.

## Special Correspondence

IN THE noisy, grimy, Southern Pacific railroad yard in a western city, there was a small whiggish dog of the spaniel family, named Fannie. There was not a man working in the shops or yard whom Fannie did not number as a friend.

In due time, she proudly presented to the force four eager-eyed little puppies. Shortly thereafter, she happened to stray outside the gate, along came the city pound-man and he proceeded to capture her.

When it came dinner time and there was no mother to feed the hungry little puppies, a search was made for her. Indignation ran high among Fannie's friends when they realized the ignominy that had befallen her. Without delay a collection was taken up and enough money raised to pay the required fine, buy a license, a collar to put the license tag on, and to start a sizable bank account to take care of her later years.

This trying experience brought Fannie into the spotlight and she enjoyed the distinction of having her photograph in a newspaper under the caption "The Only Dog in the City With a Bank Account."

Springfield, Mass.

A CUSTOMER entered a small shop here. To her surprise, she was kept waiting for some moments. Her patience, however, was beautifully rewarded when a salesgirl finally came to her and smilingly explained the delay.

One of their number was at home in quarantine for five weeks with her little son. The remaining clerks had asked and received permission to divide the absent member's work among themselves. It meant harder work for all of them during the day. More than that, it meant that each one must take only 20 minutes for lunch instead of the usual hour.

The result was that the saleswoman at home was receiving her pay each week of her absence and that her position was awaiting her return.

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POLICY IN ORIENT  
WINS APPROVALDr. Blakeslee Finds Peace  
Guarantees in Program  
of United States

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 24.—Despite the cries of alarmists, despite the statements of the misinformed, America's relations in the Far East are today more harmonious and more free from the menace of war than they have been for years. This is the conclusion of Dr. George H. Blakeslee, professor of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., in summing up discussions of Far Eastern problems which have continued under his leadership through the Institute of Politics.

With China, he said, the United States continues its attitude of disinterested good will and is giving away more money in missions, educational and relief undertakings than has ever been taken out of China in profits by Americans engaged there in trade. As for Japan, the United States has with it today a fourfold guarantee of peace.

Mutuality of Interests

The four points of this "guarantee" are, according to Professor Blakeslee:

"1. The diplomatic guarantee. No important clash of material interest or of policy now exists between the United States and Japan.

"2. The economic guarantee. One of the foundations of the present economic structure of Japan is its great export of raw silk to the United States.

"3. The military guarantee. In view of the uncertain situation in Manchuria, and other apprehensions by military men in Japan regarding future developments with Russia, it would be 'military madness' for Japan to permit even strained relations with its powerful neighbor, the United States, at its back door.

"4. The political guarantee. The responsible political leaders of both the United States and Japan are obviously determined to preserve unbroken friendship between the two countries."

However, he referred to the Senate's motion in 1924 as a lingering cause of ill-feeling.

Policy of Good Will

Despite this, he said, in summarizing the matter after reviewing the four points:

"We may then regard peace between the United States and Japan as reasonably well assured."

The American policy in the Far East has been more consistent, according to Dr. Blakeslee than that of any other nation. While European countries were seizing harbors and concessions the United States was urging a policy of non-aggression and good will, and today all the other powers have come around to the American view.

The question of extraterritoriality, and the concessions asked regarding the tariff, are still open and urgent issues, he said.

Opinion on Exclusion Act

Turning to Japan, Dr. Blakeslee described the difficulty arising from Japan's sense of injury due to the exclusion act of 1924. He said in part:

"An agitation for the repeal of the provision would arouse passions in both countries and would almost certainly fail of its object. It would, however, be lacking in candor to give the impression that the American view is the only one."

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Informers to Share  
Fines on Smuggling

By the Associated Press  
New York  
Persons furnishing original information resulting in the seizure of rumrunning boats will be awarded 25 per cent of the fines imposed on the captured crews and 25 per cent of the sum obtained by the Government from the sale of the boats. It is announced by John McGill, deputy surveyor of customs. He said such rewards are authorized by the Tariff Act of 1922.

Japanese are satisfied with the situation.

"As a friend has recently written, after completing a story of Japanese opinion on this and other racial issues; 'the exclusion bill dealt a sorcerer would than the earthquake to Japan. True, hard work and heavy taxes will heal the scars of the one, but the other would cannot heal as long as Japanese nature remains what it is.' If the Japanese immigration issue is to be regarded as definitely settled, it is settled in a way which will make genuinely friendly and satisfactory relations with Japan extremely difficult."

James F. Norris, president, American Chemical Society, speaking on "gas warfare" at an afternoon lecture, declared that noxious gas has come to the world to re-appear in any future war. He said that politicians may talk of gas "outlawry" but that the agreements signed between nations in this regard have no chance to be kept.

SWEDISH ROYALTIES SAIL  
HONOLULU, Aug. 24 (P)—Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and Princess Louise of Sweden sailed today on the Japanese liner Siberia Maru for Japan.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Probably showers tonight; Wednesday fair; fresh west and northwest winds.  
New England: Partly cloudy tonight; showers on the coast; cooler in the interior; Wednesday fair; fresh southwest shifting to northwesterly winds.

Official Temperatures  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany..... 66 Memphis..... 74  
Atlantic City..... 72 Montreal..... 68  
Boston..... 66 New Orleans..... 88  
Buffalo..... 68 New York..... 68  
Calgary..... 48 Philadelphia..... 68  
Chicago..... 68 Pittsburgh..... 68  
Cincinnati..... 68 Portland, Me..... 62  
Denver..... 68 San Francisco..... 56  
Detroit..... 68 St. Louis..... 68  
Eastport..... 56 St. Paul..... 58  
Hatteras..... 56 Seattle..... 60  
Helena..... 54 Tampa..... 80  
Kansas City..... 64 Washington..... 70  
Los Angeles..... 62

High Tides at Boston  
Tuesday, 12:34 p. m.  
Wednesday, 12:54 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:03 p. m.

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MEXICAN ISSUE  
FACES SETBACKRoman Episcopate Defers  
Expected Resumption of  
Church Services

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24 (P)—The controversy between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church over the execution of the religious provisions of the Constitution again is at a deadlock, although hope still exists in some quarters that all doors to a settlement have not been closed.

Just as it had been anticipated that peace might follow the conference between President Calles and Bishop Diaz, secretary of the Episcopate, and Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores of Michoacan, which was declared by the prelates to have been "truly satisfactory," comes the unanimous decision of the Episcopate not to resume church services for the time being.

Meanwhile the economic boycott will remain in force and the church leaders will continue to formulate plans for bringing the religious question before Congress in the hope of obtaining an amendment to the Constitution which will prove satisfactory to the church.

Laws Still Opposed

No date has been set for a further conference between the prelates and President Calles, and there seems some uncertainty prevalent as to whether they again will come together to talk matters over.

It is the opinion of the Episcopate that the assertion of President Calles that the registration of priests was only an "administrative requirement" does not coincide with a statement alleged to have been made by him and printed in one of the newspapers, "If the priests return to the temples they must do so subject to the laws," this statement said.

This is regarded by the church authorities as leaving the controversy where it was before, because the church's constant and unqualified position has been that it cannot accept these laws.

Statement by Episcopate

In a formal statement on the situation the Episcopate says:

"The situation continues the same as before the conference with President Calles. Services will not be resumed because it is necessary not only to discover a method to give instructions to priests without sacrificing the rights of the church but

BELGIUM MAY BORROW  
FROM BRITISH BANKS

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24 (P)—The Belgian Government hopes to stabilize the franc somewhere in the neighborhood of 160 to the pound, and to that end has begun negotiations with British bankers for credits of from £10,000,000 to £12,000,000, it was learned today. Similar negotiations in the United States are said to have been dropped because of unfavorable conditions in the New York markets.

Reimbursement of the National Bank of Belgium with 3,500,000,000 francs is said to be one of the Government's new proposals. While much depends upon the French stabilization program, it is averred that the Belgian Government may act independently if French stabilization is deferred.

ARGENTINES CYCLING NORTH  
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24 (P)—Two Argentine motorcycleists, Alejandro Braun and Gottlieb Schick, who are on the way from Patagonia to New York, have arrived here. The visitors were greeted enthusiastically. They plan to rest in Mexico City for some days before resuming their journey northward.

Vatican Denies Any Part  
in Mexican Controversy

ROME, Aug. 24 (P)—The Vatican has given the Mexican episcopacy full powers in any negotiations with the Mexican Government concerning a settlement of the religious controversy in Mexico, the Associated Press has learned.

Further steps toward a truce or even a definite settlement have been left to the episcopacy, acting as a group. Not only is the Vatican not directing the conversations which occurred last Saturday night between President Calles and Catholic prelates, but representatives of the Holy See such as Monsignor Crespi and Monsignor Caruana have had not the slightest part in them, it is stated.

Exemplifying the "hands off" policy being maintained by the Holy See, the Corriere d'Italia prints a denial by Monsignor Crespi of stories that he was involved in parleys between the Mexican Government and the episcopate.

While not directly taking part in any negotiations, the Vatican is eagerly following developments, although no secret is made of the Holy See's pessimism as to an eventual happy settlement.

"Diffidence and caution" is declared to be the keynote of the Vatican's position.

AMERICAN RESERVATIONS  
GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 24 (P)—Spain, Hungary, Siam and Lithuania have been added to the 19 nations which have notified the League of Nations that they will participate in the conference on Sept. 1, to consider American reservation to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

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## PUBLISHER SETS NEW WAGE BASIS

### Pressmen's Convention Told Production Should Be Gauge of Man's Worth

PRESSMEN'S HOME, Tenn., Aug. 24 (AP)—Wages should be based upon individual production, so that the more efficient workman may receive a just return for his labor, Fred A. Walker, chairman of the Publishers' Association of New York City, told the annual convention of the Pressmen's Union in session here.

Mr. Walker, a member of the executive board of the New York Sun and New York Telegram, and said to be the first newspaper publisher to address a union having contractual relations with him, remarked it is a peculiar thing that in the negotiations with the 18 unions having agreements with New York publishers, production does not occupy more than one-tenth of one per cent of the time devoted to the consideration of wages.

"I should, of course," he said, "be ultra-optimistic if I believed that it was possible to establish in the printing business wage schedules based upon individual production, but I hope that I am not too optimistic when I believe that within a few years the question of the comparative production in my office will be the determining factor in the wages paid."

Mr. Walker also deplored efforts to shorten the eight-hour day. This, he declared, was merely "an indirect way of increasing wages without giving any compensating concession to the employer," as he said, it is not proposed that the men work any less hours, but that for a certain portion of these hours they be paid an overtime rate.

He expressed himself in favor of arbitration of disputes arising between union shop and the employer, claiming arbitration to be "the soundest principle ever devised to apply to human relations, unless we except the commandment 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

Touching upon the interest the employee should take in his employer's business, he said the ideal man is as careful of "his employer's money as the employer himself."

A determination of the number of men necessary to man an octuple press was urged by Mr. Walker, who pointed out the variance in the number required in different cities. He suggested that the convention nominate a committee to meet with a similar committee named by the publishers to reach an agreement as to what the proper requirements should be.

Expressing a belief that a rigid four-year apprenticeship for a pressman was too drastic, he suggested to the convention that the rule be changed to permit a young man, after three years, who has all the necessary qualifications, to become a fully qualified pressman. This, he said, was the rule followed in practically all professions.

## DRY LAW EXPECTED TO BE MAINTAINED

### Methodist Board Reports It in No Danger

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—The futility of attempts to gauge public opinion on prohibition by state referendums is stressed in a statement by the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, and Deets E. Fickett, secretaries of the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Prohibitionists have an expectation of winning referendum elections in those states where action taken at the ballot box can have no legal effect," it was declared.

At the same time the board predicted that the forthcoming Congress will almost certainly dry in about just the same proportion as the present Congress."

If the lines of the prohibitionists hold firm in the coming fall elections that efforts to weaken the enforcement law will be any more successful than they have been heretofore, it is declared.

## DANZIG CONGESTION EASED BY NEW PORT

WARSAW, Poland (Special Correspondence)—The Polish Baltic-Vistula Navigation Society has by its own initiative completed a great work for the development of Polish commerce. It has built at its own

expense a port in Tczew, a town at the mouth of the Vistula, an hour's journey from Danzig. This port will ease the already congested Danzig port and carry Polish timber and coal out to sea, thus enabling exports to travel much quicker and more frequently.

How quickly the port has developed is shown by the following statistics: In May only 6200 tons of coal were loaded, and in June about 25,000 tons. Navigation takes place on a third arm of the Vistula, so that the Danzig port is entirely avoided. Naturally also the town of Tczew has received a forward impulse and will gain in importance and prosperity.

## GOODYEAR COMPANY FACES OUSTER SUIT

### Action Filed in Ohio to Bar Its Business There

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 24 (AP)—Characterizing his action as an attempt to "take control of the company away from Wall Street," G. Walter Booth, prosecuting attorney of Summit County, has filed suit in the state Supreme Court seeking to prevent the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron from doing business in Ohio, and to oust eight members of the company's board of directors.

The ouster proceedings, which Mr. Booth said he instituted "on complaint and at the request of a stockholder," were based on the allegation that the state law had been violated in placing management of the corporation in the hands of "joint tenants." The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, the largest independent organization of its kind in the United States, was involved in financial difficulties in 1921 and reorganization was effected, "with authorized capital of \$101,000,000."

The ouster petitions failed to name the stockholder at whose request the suits were filed, nor did they reveal the names of the "joint tenants." The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, the largest independent organization of its kind in the United States, was involved in financial difficulties in 1921 and reorganization was effected, "with authorized capital of \$101,000,000."

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## MARITIME PROVINCES FIND POLITICS DULL

### Will Aid Marine Police and Coast Guard at New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—A special harbor patrol of 40 United States customs inspectors, who have been sworn in as federal prohibition agents, has been formed to supplement the regular coast guard patrol and the marine police patrol. The new force which will begin work at once has been assigned exclusively to prohibition duties, but the inspectors will still retain their customs rank with the right to search and seizure.

The decision to use customs inspectors in the work is said to have been reached at a conference between Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement, Maj. Chester Mills, in charge of federal agents here, and John M. Harlan, assistant United States attorney.

The new patrol will operate in the East, North and Harlem Rivers, using converted run-runners until eight specially designed 36-foot speedboats, now being built for them in Detroit, are ready. The inspectors will be under the supervision of John McGill, deputy surveyor of customs.

## WESTERN DOGS ESCAPE FORCED VACCINATION

SANTA ANA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—The board of supervisors of Orange County has granted the request of numerous dog owners in the unincorporated districts of the county and repealed the recently adopted ordinance which required vaccination of dogs against rabies.

The ordinance was repealed following a report from the county health officer that "improved conditions justify the repeal of the law."

## INDIAN RELICS SOLD

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—One of the finest collections of Pacific Coast Indian relics in existence has been sold to the American Museum of Natural History of New York. It was the property of a local collector and comprised specimens of the handwork of Vancouver Island Indians. Among other rare objects it contained two beautifully carved stone idols, a carved ax handle, harpoons, bone needles and arrowheads. The sale was completed after several years' negotiations.

The sale was completed after several years' negotiations.

The sale was completed after several years' negotiations.

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## ALUMINUM SUIT SEEKS \$45,000,000

### G. D. Haskell, Springfield, Sues to Recover for Alleged Damages

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America must defend itself against a suit for \$45,000,000 brought by George D. Haskell of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Haskell, president of the Bausch Machine & Tool Company, has started suit in federal court for that amount, alleging that as a result of an alleged conspiracy between officers and directors of the Aluminum Company and the late James B. Duke, he suffered damages estimated at \$15,000,000. Three times the estimate of actual loss is demanded under the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Law.

Mr. Haskell alleged that the Aluminum Company "maintains a monopoly of trade and commerce in crude and semirough aluminum." The suit is brought under this allegation of monopoly.

Other defendants named are Arthur V. Davis, president; George H. Clapp, David L. Gillespie, Roy A. Hunt and Alvah K. Laurie, directors, and Richard B. Mellon, secretary-treasurer of the Aluminum Company of America; George G. Allen of Scarsdale and New York, and two other executives of Mr. Duke's last will—William R. Perkins of Montclair, N. J., Nansaline Dyke of Hillsboro, N. J.

All of the individual defendants except those whose addresses are given are said to reside in Pittsburgh, where the Aluminum Company maintains its head offices. The company has reduction plants in Illinois and smelting plants in New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Canada.

The suit, Mr. Haskell alleged, is based on the frustration of an enterprise in which he engaged with Mr. Duke.

## CUSTOMS PATROL FOR ENFORCEMENT

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toms, and will also be subject to orders from Major Mills.

The new service will be financed from an appropriation of \$100,000, which Mr. Andrews obtained recently from Congress, as an annual fund for the maintenance of a special harbor patrol.

## ITALIANS QUESTION POSITION IN TUNISIA

### Latest Discussion Regarded as Particularly Important

By Special Cable

ROME, Aug. 23—Commenting on the conversation of the Italian Ambassador in Paris with Aristide Briand on Saturday, the Tribuna, which is considered the mouthpiece of the Italian Foreign Office, says the exchange of views between the Italian Ambassador and the French Foreign Minister is more frequent than the official statements indicate.

Since Mr. Briand has devoted the whole of his time to the department of Foreign Affairs the questions pending between Italy and France have become the object of daily study on the part of M. Briand. This has enabled such results to be obtained as frequent Franco-Italian conversations.

There is a tendency, adds the Tribuna, on the part of the Quai d'Orsay to include a solution of all the outstanding questions between Italy and France into an agreement of a general character. Italy, however, does not seem to favor the conclusion of such an agreement until the "grave problems," such as the position of Italians in Tunisia, are solved.

The Saturday conversation, concludes the Tribuna, was particularly important.

## BULGARIA GETS FIRST ADVANCE FROM BANK

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Aug. 23—News has been received here that the Bank of England has placed at the disposal of the Bulgarian National Bank \$400,000 as the first advance against the Bulgarian refugee loan, which will eventually be \$2,500,000.

All circles here consider this a very important and diplomatic financial success, especially in the view of the campaign of Bulgaria's neighbors against her.

## BULGARIA PROHIBITS MEETING

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Aug. 23—A ministerial council has just announced that by a special decision the meeting of the Slav International Young Peoples Agrarian League, which was to have been held in Sofia next month, and at which distinguished visitors from many European countries were to participate, has been prohibited.

The Bulgarian agrarian leaders are much displeased.

TRAFFIC MANAGER RESIGNS

NEW YORK (AP)—The resignation of E. E. Macnary, passenger traffic manager of the United States Lines since the company was organized four years ago, is announced. Mr. Macnary's resignation takes effect Aug. 31.

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## BIG PERCENTAGE OF IRISHMEN LIVE OUT OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY

### Population Has Fallen During Last 15 Years—Heavy Emigration Figures

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Aug. 24—A total of 1,037,234 Irish-born persons are living in the United States, while 367,747 come from England and Wales, 159,020 from Scotland, 105,033 from Australia, 93,301 from Canada, 34,419 from New Zealand, 12,289 from South Africa, and 8414 from India, according to census figures published here. Altogether 1,817,457 persons born in Ireland or 43 per cent of the total population of the country are living in other parts of the world. Ireland's proportion of immigrants is over twice that of Norway, its closest attendant; Scotland has 14 per cent, Sweden 11, Austria 9, England 2, Wales 6.7, Denmark 6.3, Germany 2.3, Russia 1.5, France .5 and Spain .2. Altogether in the United States there are 4,136,395 persons of Irish origin including those who have one Irish-born parent.

The figures reveal the surprising fact that during the last 15 years the population of all Ireland has fallen by 131,095 to 4,229,124, despite the fact that northern Ireland returns are slightly up. It is also disclosed that while women outnumber men in northern Ireland, the reverse is the case in southern Ireland, there being 1066 females to 1000 males north, to 973 to 1000 south. This is partly accounted for by the fact that more women than men are emigrating. Other causes officially advanced are the withdrawal of British troops and the dependents of Irish casualties in the war, officers and men who joined the British Army and remained abroad, migration of Englishmen of the many disbanded in the Royal Irish constabulary.

It is pointed out that the stream of migration from Ireland to the United States contains a larger proportion of women than any other country. One remarkable feature is that despite legislation to break up estates to provide small farms and holdings, the number of people on the land in the 26 counties of the Free State declined from 5,281,000 in 1841 to 1,879,000 in 1926, while the population of the towns has only fallen from 1,267,000 in 1841 to 1,095,000 in 1926. During that period the population of Dublin has increased from 255,000 to 419,000, so that now with its townships it is slightly larger than Belfast.

## NO KRUPP IS TOURING "AMERICA," SAYS BERLIN

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP)—The statement that Germany's famous Krupp Works at Essen probably will never manufacture arms again, as attributed to Baron Frederick E. von Krupp at Los Angeles, has caused some surprise here.

The Krupp secretariat categorically denied that any member of the family is touring the United States. As the family's name is Krupp von Bohlen, it was said that there can be no Frederick von Krupp belonging to it. The oldest son of the family is only 21 years old.

## LIGNITE OUTPUT GAINING

BISMARCK, N. D. (AP)—Coal mine operators throughout North Dakota are making preparations for the largest season's business in the history of the lignite mining industry, according to reports received here by Albert Waddington, state coal mine inspector. Two new mines will open this fall, Mr. Waddington said.

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to vote one way or the other. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Barwell, whose Ministry preceded the present Labor Cabinet, refused resolutely to grant a referendum on the plain issue, a wet or dry South Australia, and precisely the same attitude has been adopted by the Labor Party, which is now in office.

There is a large majority in Parliament against prohibition, and probably even local option, and no attempt to secure a referendum is likely to be successful. So the immediate objective sought is the reduction of the number of licensed houses by local option polls.

## HOTEL MEN BAR WOMEN FROM BEER PARLORS

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Responding to the general criticism of the presence of women in beer parlors, it was announced, after a meeting of the British Columbia Hotel and Beer Association, that women will be barred from all such parlors, effective Aug. 15. It was announced that this action had been taken because "considerable criticism of the system was offered in the press and by the public and many men objected to the presence of women in the parlors."

Subsequently it developed that the decision of the hotel men was in a large measure due to pressure and persuasion of the Liquor Control Board. The question has been raised as to the legal right of beer parlors proprietors to exclude women from their premises, it being affirmed that the liquor laws give women equal rights with men in the beer parlors. On the other hand, there is nothing in the law to force owners of parlors to give service to women if they do not want to and the decision of the hotel men to exclude women, it is believed, can be made effective if they are sincere in their desire to confine the selling of beer to males.

## TO ENCOURAGE FRUIT SALES

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—A campaign is about to be opened by retail dealers throughout western Canada with the purpose of fostering the demand for British Columbia fruit. Closer co-operation between the retail trade and the producer was discussed at the annual convention of the retail merchants' convention at Fort William, Ont., recently.

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## GOLD MEDAL FOR GLADIOLI GOES TO MARSHFIELD GROWER

North River Farms Display Honored—Horticulturists Agree That Competition Added Impetus to Awarding Prizes

With competition admitted by officials of both the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the New England Gladiolus Society, to be closer than in many of the former gladiolus exhibitions, the gold medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, offered for the best display, arranged for effect in a plot of not over 150 square feet, was awarded the North River Farms display from Marshfield, L. S. Ream entrant.

The entries of this firm obtained other enviable awards in the many classes, but its exhibit massed on the stage of the lecture hall, a blaze of red and white, lemon and magenta and flame, caused many visitors to the show which closed last evening in Horticultural Hall to perceive afresh what wondrously effective flowers gladioli are.

The second prize of a silver medal for display was awarded Cedar Acres at Wenham. This was a remarkable array, traversing the entire conventional roll of the established varieties and holding, too, many varieties whose popularity now is on the make and certain to be enhanced by the new standing given them with this award.

For the best arrangement of primulinus hybrids first was awarded Sophie J. Fischer, Sharon; second, F. F. and F. O. Shephardson, Mansfield. Best arrangement of gladioli, other than primulinus varieties, in basket or other receptacle, went to S. A. Swift, first, Woburn, and to Shephardson, second.

**President's Cup**  
The President's Cup for the most meritorious exhibit in the show went to A. L. Stephen of the Waban Gladiolus Gardens whose beautiful showing was arranged on one of the big wall spaces in the large exhibition room. To Mr. and Mrs. William E. Clark went a bronze medal for gladioli; to Albert C. Burrage a gold medal for Vandyke's Lissivillidol; a peculiarly rare and interesting variety of orchid not commonly seen in Mr. Burrage's showings of orchids at Horticultural Hall.

A bronze medal for showing of Blue Hill Nurseries for showing of phloxes; and to Cherry Hill Nurseries a silver medal likewise for a showing of phloxes. The Harvard Botanical Gardens were awarded a

bronze medal for a rare and effective plant of Aloe Nobilis and likewise an award of merit. The Bay State Nurseries, which showed an uncommonly fine display of perennials, was awarded a gold medal and Hillcrest Gardens, entering a plant of rainbow corn, at once an oddity and an instructive exhibit, was given a vote of thanks.

George N. Smith reeled an award of merit for his new phlox named in honor of the secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, E. I. Farrington. The Harvard Botanical Gardens received an award of merit for a showing of acanthus. Mrs. C. A. Proctor received an award of merit for a new seedling chrysanthemum, "Easter Star," and George F. Steward a silver medal for a showing of diplopoda splendens profusa, a beautiful shrub-like growth of intricately wound, vine-like foliage, starred with rose blooms resembling in shape the pink camellia.

### Other Interesting Exhibits

As usual the grape exhibits invited the utmost interest. Showings were divided between Black Hamburgh, Muscat of Alexandria, Maderfeld Court. Prizes for Black Hamburgh were secured, first by E. R. Peirce, Wellesley; second by John S. Doig, Providence, R. I.; third, Arthur Lyman, Fox Muscat of Alexandria first E. R. Peirce, second John S. Doig. For Maderfeld Court, E. R. Peirce, second, John S. Doig.

Prize for the largest and best collection of fruits arranged for effect went to Hillcrest Gardens and, second, to A. Ralph Stiles. For Asparagus, first to Allison P. Smith and, second, Mrs. Myron Wheeler, Berlin.

John S. Doig secured a first for a collection of vegetables and also for a collection of salad plants. For a collection of vegetables, arranged for effect, first went to Hillcrest Gardens and second to A. Ralph Stiles. Gratiotides were awarded Warren H. Huestis of Belmont for Newark celery; to A. Ralph Stiles for perfect cucumbers and also for a plate of beets.

Next Saturday and Sunday the annual exhibition of products of children's gardens will be held in Horticultural Hall from 1 to 6 p. m. each day.

## LITTLE HALLS OF FAME

UNDER THE EAVES OF GREATER BOSTON BUILDINGS

Boston has its halls of fame in little of illustrious name, hewn into the stone beneath the eaves of public buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. Accounts of some of the achievements of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of cameo sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.

A situation which may be confronted in identifying more than one of the names on the Boston Public Library building is met for the first time in the name of Zeno. There are some 15 or 20 Zenos in history, five of whom were ancient philosophers, one a medieval eastern emperor, and the remainder mostly men of more recent times.

There are no records in the library to tell which Zeno was intended to be honored, though the grouping in which the name occurs gives an almost positive indication. Miss Della Jean Deery, who has been secretary of the library board of trustees since the time of the construction of the building, has preserved the original handwritten lists of names, submitted by various Boston scholars, from which the trustees selected the names, but these manuscripts, with very few exceptions, contain only surnames.

The name Zeno appears on the building in company with that of Socrates and Plato. Hence a philosopher apparently was intended. Two Zenos were eminent above the rest. One was a Greek philosopher, one of whom lived before Socrates, the other after. On the library scroll the name precedes that of Socrates, hence it can be assumed that the tribute is to the former Zeno. The latter Zeno was the founder of the Stoic School of Philosophy.

ZENO of Elea is credited with having been the inventor of "dialectic," that is, the art of analysis of mental conceptions in discourse, or as one writer has explained it "disputation which has for its end not victory but the discovery or the transmission of truth." To have invented that, he must have lived a long time ago. He did—nearly five centuries before Christ. He invented also a number of paradoxes which kept the philosophers of his time and the succeeding century thinking hard on how to explain them. One of these was that an arrow is in only one place at any instant of its flight, it is at rest during every moment of its flight, and therefore at rest during its entire flight. By other paradoxes he apparently confounded philosophers for more than half a century. He embraced the school which held that all existence is motion, and hence his subtle arguments were directed toward showing absurdities in the theory that existence is made up of many things. It was only through the thought of Plato that these theories were harmonized later to the satisfaction of the philosophers.

SOCRATES (506-429) was the first of the three Athenian philosophers whose names now are most familiar. Plato was his pupil, and Aristotle the pupil of Plato. Thus he was the inspirer if not the founder of the greatest schools of Grecian philosophy. He spent his time in the streets conversing with all who would talk to him, and questioning them to learn their thoughts. He developed this art of questioning, or

"dialectic" invented by Zeno of Elea, to such subtlety that he confounded the more "bumptious" men of letters by drawing them into impossible positions through their own answers. The aim of his philosophy was not to seek "knowledge for its own sake," but rather wisdom for the sake of determining conduct. He inculcated virtue, piety, justice, courage and

## VERMONT PLANTS 13,000,000 TREES TO RESTORE DENUDED AREAS

Survey of Windham County Shows 1177 Employed in Wood Working Industries—Hardwoods Form Leading Forest Product in Quantity and Value

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 24 (AP)—Some idea of the extent to which Vermont forests contribute to the industrial life of the State is given in a report by the state forest service on a survey of Windham County, one of the two counties on the Massachusetts border.

The survey, covering the period 1924-25, was made for the purpose of determining how white pine compares with other woods in production value and use. It was conducted by the forest service in co-operation with the bureau of plant industry of the federal Department of Agriculture.

It was found that \$2,940,000 was invested in wood working industries in the county, which covers employment to 1177 persons, with an annual payroll of \$942,790. As the population of Windham County in 1920 was 26,373, one person in every 22 was employed in these industries. The chief products manufactured were organs, shoe lasts, wood heels, seats, juvenile furniture, chairs, handles, novelties, woodware and bobbins.

### Hardwoods in Lead

During this period 45 stationary and eight portable sawmills were operating in the county, together with 20 wood-using and manufacturing plants. Hardwoods constituted the leading forest product both in quantity and in value per foot, with a total cut of 14,885,000 board feet having a timber value of \$117,974. Hemlock totaled 5,076,000 feet valued at \$151,260; spruce 3,312,000 feet valued at \$98,535 and white pine 3,224,000 feet valued at \$94,944. The total lumber cut was 26,497,000 feet valued at \$862,713.

### Reforestation Is Encouraged

The state forest service is encouraging reforestation by selling to planters at cost trees from its two forest tree nurseries. Since the movement was started approximately 13,000,000 trees have been planted in Vermont and the nurseries have 3,000,000 transplants available for planting next spring. On the 15 states, which have an aggregate area of 30,664 acres, 2,250,000 trees have been planted. The 33 town, village and city forests in the state,

temperance as means toward the end of the well-being of the individual.

The strength of his teaching lay in the rigor with which Socrates himself practiced his moral precepts. Yet it made him enemies as well as friends, and in 399 B.C. he was accused of "introducing new divinities and corrupting the young," and was sentenced by the Athenian jury of 500. Even after that he delivered to his students a discourse on his belief in immortality.

MOHAMMAD was the founder of the religion of Islam. He was born in Mecca about 570 A.D., and was religious from his youth. The religion which he conceived was one of monotheism in contrast to the polytheism in which his fellow Arabs believed. He declared himself to be a prophet of the one deity, Allah. His wife was the first believer in his new faith, and encouraged him during the several years in which persecutions were many and converts few. His polytheist former fellow tribesmen drove him from Mecca after he had taught four years, and he took refuge in Medina where he was received as a ruler. This flight, called the "hijra," starts the Mohammedan calendar. At Medina he raised an army and began to spread his dominion by the sword. He recaptured Mecca eight years after the flight and established an empire. At the height of his power he lived simply in a small house, ate frugally, refused riches and avoided personal pomp. He wrote the "Koran," or book of the Mohammedan religion.

Everywhere Swedish newspapers have remarked that, since America has no policy to send, she has done the next best thing in sending the "American princesses," the American college girls. In every city the American flag has been raised to welcome them, and the hotel orchestras have everywhere greeted their appearance with the "Stars and Stripes" or "The Star-Spangled Banner," so that what began as a simple exchange of students between American and Swedish universities has assumed quite an official air.

The parties of 14 girls each from Mount Holyoke and Ohio University, representing the two types of American education for girls, arrived in Sweden on July 2 as pioneers in the new scheme of the International Confederation of Students for exchanging parties of students for summer visits between the students of Europe and America. Other American parties, presumably from men's colleges, will visit Sweden next year; and in the summer of 1928 a large party of Swedish students will, in turn, visit America as guests of the colleges they have entertained.

### Cross on Ocean Ferry

The American girls landed at Trælleborg in Sweden, having crossed by the ocean ferry from Sassnitz in Germany. At the dock they were welcomed by a band of young men and women from Swedish universities of Lund, Gottenberg, and Stockholm, wearing the white student caps which are the official mark of university students in Sweden. They were escorted first to Lund, when they had supper in the Konviktorium, the students' dining room of the University of Lund, and were lodged for the night in the homes of professors. Next morning they visited the university halls, one of their hostesses and escorts being Miss Tegner, the great-granddaughter of the Swedish poet Tegner, whose statue stands in the center of the university grounds.

### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CEREMONY BEGINS

Visiting Negro Masons Hear Acting Mayor

Knight Templars took the forenoon today in the triple convention of Negro Masonic bodies which began yesterday at Prince Hall, 105 Tremont Street, Roxbury. After the ceremony of the opening of a commandery by the Lewis Hayden Commandery of Boston, the session of the International Conference was begun this morning and Albert R. Lee, president, delivered the biennial address.

Conferences of the grand commanders and other officers from 35 states in which the lodge is organized were scheduled for this afternoon. At a public welcome meeting given for the visiting Masons last night at Columbus Avenue A. M. E. Zion Church, the building was filled to overflowing. Acting Mayor Charles G. Keene made an address of welcome for the city of Boston, and the Rev. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, responded. At midnight the "Deacons' Club" composed of Negro vaudeville performers who are members of Medina Temple, Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, New York, gave a "Black Cats" show in Prince Hall.

### GROWN-UPS TO CAMP UT

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Aug. 24 (Special)—Fathers and mothers are to pass the week of Sept. 4-11, at Camp Woodstock, V. M. C. A. summer camp for Hartford, Toiland, and Windham counties in Connecticut. A nominal charge will be made for the growing-up boys and girls who will occupy the bunks used by their children and live under essentially the same conditions. Canoeing, boating, bathing, fishing, hiking, golf, tennis, and baseball are included in the list of sports planned. Each evening there will be an inspirational campfire talk.

## Sweden Welcomes America in Student Fraternity



Representatives of Mount Holyoke and Ohio University Dining With Swedish University Hosts at Stockholm.

## SWEDEN'S HOSPITALITY HEAPED ON AMERICAN COLLEGE WOMEN

Mount Holyoke and Ohio University Delegations, Who Are Exchange Guests, Cordially Welcomed Everywhere—Visit Ancient Castles and Landmarks

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Aug. 23 (Special)—Mount Holyoke and Ohio University students who are visiting Sweden as guests of the Swedish University students, have been reaping the results of the American hospitality to the Crown Prince of Sweden in the universal hospitality shown them and the general interest they have aroused, according to a letter received here from one of the parties.

Everywhere Swedish newspapers have remarked that, since America has no policy to send, she has done the next best thing in sending the "American princesses," the American college girls. In every city the American flag has been raised to welcome them, and the hotel orchestras have everywhere greeted their appearance with the "Stars and Stripes" or "The Star-Spangled Banner," so that what began as a simple exchange of students between American and Swedish universities has assumed quite an official air.

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### Study Native Weaving

Being girls, the American students were even more interested in the native weaving of which most of them carried away samples. During their stay many of the mountain hotels showered the girls with invitations to come for lunch and dinner and dance.

At the news of their coming, white caps began to come flying in on bicycles from all the hills around, one man appearing in his old student's cap which he said he had not worn since he left the university 10 years ago, to greet the American students.

From Dalecarlia the American girls went to Stockholm, where a large band of students greeted them, took them to dinner at Skansen, the open air restaurant outside of Stockholm, and put them on the steamer bound for the island of Gotland and the old walled town of Visby, city of "ruins and of roses." In this ancient commercial center of the Gothic race the hosts and guides of the Americans were sea captains who in their youth had visited America many times.

### Visit Royal Palace

There followed some days in and around Stockholm. The American students spent one very happy day with the students at Upsala University, where they found two or three students from America.

The American girls also visited the royal palace at Drottningholm. Here students of the drama were especially interested in the royal theater preserved complete since the early eighteenth century, with all the old costumes and stage-sets. This is said to offer the most complete material for the study of the eighteenth century stage to be found anywhere in Europe. At the supper party held afterward, in the restaurant at Drottningholm, the American girls demonstrated their complete acclimatization to Swedish student life by singing the beautiful Swedish student song straight through in Swedish. Then everyone sang together the universal European students' song, "Gaudemus in studium." When they came to the stanzas gaudemus virgines the Swedish students went through the old ceremony of standing on their chairs and lifting their girl guests up after them.

### Entertained at Gottenberg

Also in Gottenberg they were entertained at a large Fourth of July dinner, at which the American Consul, Mr. Shoals, was a guest of honor. Once more they were escorted to the train, with half of the population gathered at the railroad station to hear the Swedish students singing their native songs and the American girls answering with college songs and old southern melodies. Here and there Swedish students were seen hastily jotting down words and music to the Swane River and Alma Mater Ohio as the girls sang, and no American girl's visit was complete unless she carried away a white student's cap to wear and the words and music of the beautiful Scandinavian student's song composed by a royal prince of Sweden.

### HISTORIANS WANT BLANCHARD HOUSE

Andover Landmark Would Be Society's Headquarters

ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 24—The Andover Historical Society is engaged in an effort to raise a fund for the purchase of the Deacon Amos Blanchard house on Main Street, now owned by Mrs. Henry S. Robinson, with the purpose in view of establishing permanent quarters for the society and its valuable collection of historical articles and records.

### Advocated Modification

Mr. Lincoln, the first assistant Attorney-General, recently issued a statement in which he expressed a belief that the liquor laws should be modified, although he pledged himself to enforce these and all other laws if elected to the office of Attorney-General.

### A Great Achievement

"I am not a fanatic on either side of the question," said Mr. Reading, "but I believe the abolition of the saloon was one of the greatest achievements of the twentieth century." Mr. Reading asserted that "it is not surprising" that Mr. Lincoln should come out for modification of the prohibition laws, because of his "work for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as an officer of the so-called Constitutional Liberty League."

### Opposed Amendment

In his announcement, Mr. Lincoln said: "I was opposed to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment as having no proper place in our Federal Constitution, and I now believe it should be repealed or amended so that the people, through their representatives, can have full power to legislate on the varying phases of the liquor problem. I was also opposed to the Volstead law as being beyond the scope of the amendment, and I now believe it should be modified."

### James A. Gallivan of South Boston, Incumbent National Representative, Has Declined to Meet his Opponent.

James A. Gallivan of South Boston, Incumbent National Representative, has declined to meet his opponent.

The house is centrally located and considered to be an ideal structure for the society to own. The many relics in the possession of the society are now stored in various places, part of them being in the two rooms now occupied by the organization in a house on Main Street not far from the location of the building which is desired to possess. Some of the historical articles of the society are stored in the barn of the president. Dr. Charles E. Abbott, who heads the committee seeking to raise the money.

An interesting fact in connection with the old house is that the first meeting of the trustees of Abbott Academy was held there on March 14, 1828. The Andover Historical Society was organized April 14, 1911 and it was granted a charter under the laws of the State on May 9, 1911. Dr. Abbott was the first president and he has continued to serve in that capacity since that time.

### KOMPANEISKALA TO SING AT NORTHPORT CONCERT

NORTHPORT, Me., Aug. 24 (Special)—Lovers of music at this summer resort will have a musical treat tonight when Madame Kompaneiskala, formerly of the Imperial Opera of Petrograd, Russia, will sing. Madame Kompaneiskala is the guest in Lincolnville of Prince Nelidsky, a former Russian nobleman, now a refugee.

### Debate Offer Rejected

James A. Gallivan of South Boston, Incumbent National Representative, has declined to meet his opponent.

### Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 24  
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME  
CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (315 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories. 9—Studio program. 11—Our own Orchestra.

### EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WJAC, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)  
4 p. m.—From the Metropolitan Theater: musical accompaniment to feature picture, "The Loves of Riccio." 7:30—What's Going on in the World? 7:35—Baseball and news. 7:35—Weather. 7:35—Base Point Orchestra. 8—Joseph Keller, violinist; Bertha Kiel, pianist and accompanist. 8:30—The New Kenmore ensemble. 9—Avenue Clark Simpson and assisting artists. 10—News. 10:05—Crescent Orchestra.

### Wednesday Morning

10:30 a. m.—WJAC: Women's Club: Bible readings, Bishop W. T. Vernon, Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston: 10:30—What's Going on in the World? 10:35—Baseball and news. 10:35—Weather. 10:35—Base Point Orchestra. 10:35—Joseph Keller, violinist; Bertha Kiel, pianist and accompanist. 10:35—The New Kenmore ensemble. 10:35—Avenue Clark Simpson and assisting artists. 10:35—News. 10:40—Crescent Orchestra.

### WJAC, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

4 p. m.—Merrill and Mitchell. 4:15—Eddie Diggs and his "Five Black Aces." 4:15—Stock market and business news. 4:15—Radio review. 6:10—News. 6:20—George Joy and Neil Carter in popular songs. 7:30—Penn Normal School quartet. 7:30—Frederick M. Sheehy, candidate for district attorney for Suffolk County. 8—(From WEAP)—Salome, concert. 8:30—(From WEAP)—The Twins. 9—(From WEAP)—Musical hour. 10—(From WEAP)—Moment musical. 10:30—(From WEAP)—Jack Albini's orchestra.

### Wednesday Morning

10:30 a. m.—Josephine, Merchant: chorale. 10:30—News. 10:35—News. 10:40—News. 10:45—News. 10:50—News. 10:55—News. 11—News. 11:05—News. 11:10—News. 11:15—News. 11:20—News. 11:25—News. 11:30—News. 11:35—News. 11:40—News. 11:45—News. 11:50—News. 11:55—News. 12—News. 12:05—News. 12:10—News. 12:15—News. 12:20—News. 12:25—News. 12:30—News. 12:35—News. 12:40—News. 12:45—News. 12:50—News. 12:55—News. 1—News. 1:05—News. 1:10—News. 1:15—News. 1:20—News. 1:25—News. 1:30—News. 1:35—News. 1:40—News. 1:45—News. 1:50—News. 1:55—News. 2—News. 2:05—News. 2:10—News. 2:15—News. 2:20—News. 2:25—News. 2:30—News. 2:35—News. 2:40—News. 2:45—News. 2:50—News. 2:55—News. 3—News. 3:05—News. 3:10—News. 3:15—News. 3:20—News. 3:25—News. 3:30—News. 3:35—News. 3:40—News. 3:45—News. 3:50—News. 3:55—News. 4—News. 4:05—News. 4:10—News. 4:15—News. 4:20—News. 4:25—News. 4:30—News. 4:35—News. 4:40—News. 4:45—News. 4:50—News. 4:55—News. 5—News. 5:05—News. 5:10—News. 5:15—News. 5:20—News. 5:25—News. 5:30—News. 5:35—News. 5:40—News. 5:45—News. 5:50—News. 5:55—News. 6—News. 6:05—News. 6:10—News. 6:15—News. 6:20—News. 6:25—News. 6:30—News. 6:35—News. 6:40—News. 6:45—News. 6:50—News. 6:55—News. 7—News. 7:05—News. 7:10—News. 7:15—News. 7:20—News. 7:25—News. 7:30—News. 7:35—News. 7:40—News. 7:45—News. 7:50—News. 7:55—News. 8—News. 8:05—News. 8:10—News. 8:15—News. 8:20—News. 8:25—News. 8:30—News. 8:35—News. 8:40—News. 8:45—News. 8:50—News. 8:55—News. 9—News. 9:05—News. 9:10—News. 9:15—News. 9:20—News. 9:25—News. 9:30—News. 9:35—News. 9:40—News. 9:45—News. 9:50—News. 9:55—News. 10—News. 10:05—News. 10:10—News. 10:15—News. 10:20—News. 10:25—News. 10:30—News. 10:35—News. 10:40—News. 10:45—News. 10:50—News. 10:55—News. 11—News. 11:05—News. 11:10—News. 11:15—News. 11:20—News. 11:25—News. 11:30—News. 11:35—News. 11:40—News. 11:45—News. 11:50—News. 11:55—News. 12—News. 12:05—News. 12:10—News. 12:15—News. 12:20—News. 12:25—News. 12:30—News. 12:35—News. 12:40—News. 12:45—News. 12:50—News. 12:55—News. 1—News. 1:05—News. 1:10—News. 1:15—News. 1:20—News. 1:25—News. 1:30—News. 1:35—News. 1:40—News. 1:45—News. 1:50—News. 1:55—News. 2—News. 2:05—News. 2:10—News. 2:15—News. 2:20—News. 2:25—News. 2:30—News. 2:35—News. 2:40—News. 2:45—News. 2:50—News. 2:55—News. 3—News. 3:05—News. 3:10—News. 3:15—News. 3:20—News. 3:25—News. 3:30—News. 3:35—News. 3:40—News. 3:45—News. 3:50—News. 3:55—News. 4—News. 4:05—News. 4:10—News. 4:15—News. 4:20—News. 4:25—News. 4:30—News. 4:35—News. 4:40—News. 4:45—News. 4:50—News. 4:55—News. 5—News. 5:05—News. 5:10—News. 5:15—News. 5:20—News. 5:25—News. 5:30—News. 5:35—News. 5:40—News. 5:45—News. 5:50—News. 5:55—News. 6—News. 6:05—News. 6:10—News. 6:15—News. 6:20—News. 6:25—News. 6:30—News. 6:35—News. 6:40—News. 6:45—News. 6:50—News. 6:55—News. 7—News. 7:05—News. 7:10—News. 7:15—News. 7:20—News. 7:25—News. 7:30—News. 7:35—News. 7:40—News. 7:45—News. 7:50—News. 7:55—News. 8—News. 8:05—News. 8:10—News. 8:15—News. 8:20—News. 8:25—News. 8:30—News. 8:35—News. 8:40—News. 8:45—News. 8:50—News. 8:55—News. 9—News. 9:05—News. 9:10—News. 9:15—News. 9:20—News. 9:25—News. 9:30—News. 9:35—News. 9:40—News. 9:45—News. 9:50—News. 9:55—News. 10—News. 10:05—News. 10:10—News. 10:15—News. 10:20—News. 10:25—News. 10:30—News. 10:35—News. 10:40—News. 10:45—News. 10:50—News. 10:55—News. 11—News. 11:05—News. 11:10—News. 11:15—News. 11:20—News. 11:25—News. 11:30—News. 11:35—News. 11:40—News. 11:45—News. 11:50—News. 11:55—News. 12—News. 12:05—News. 12:10

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
POLITICS ACTIVE

Senator Moses and R. P. Bass in Keen Contest for Party Nomination

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 24 (Special).—The senatorial campaign in New Hampshire which culminates Sept. 7 in the direct primary election now lies between George H. Moses, the present Republican Senator, and Robert P. Bass, formerly Governor of the State, in the opinion of observers. These two are contesting for the Republican nomination. The third candidate for the Republican nomination is James W. Remick, former justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Remick is not making a speaking tour of the State, as the others are doing.

The candidates for the Democratic nomination are Albert W. Noone, former member of the Governor's Council, and Robert C. Murphy, New Hampshire member of the National Democratic Committee. Neither candidate is doing any active campaigning. The normal Republican majority in the State is 30,000.

The campaign between Senator Moses and Mr. Bass is closing with a high degree of activity. Senator Moses is putting out a booklet in which a majority of the present members of the United States Senate write endorsements of his ability, activity and character. He is also appealing for re-election on the ground that his election as president pro tempore of the Senate and his important committee assignments have brought prestige to New Hampshire which would be lost if a new senator should be sent.

Mr. Bass's campaign is based entirely on the argument that Senator Moses has not supported President Coolidge and has therefore not represented the Republicans of New Hampshire. Mr. Bass is closing with 16 years ago and has the support in this campaign of John G. Winant, the present Governor.

CITY'S TAX RATE  
FIXED AT \$31.80

(Continued from Page 1)

get of 1926. An adequate allowance for street reconstruction; provisions to pay the laborers of the city a \$5 a day wage; an allowance to permit the appointment of 20 additional patrolmen and additional amounts for parkway reconstruction, books for the public library and granolithic sidewalks were some of these items. To provide for these items, a total appropriation of approximately \$1,655,000 was necessary. This amount accounts for approximately 32 percent of the increase in the tax rate, or, in dollars and cents, these items account for \$9.81 of the total increase.

The snow storms of February, additional motor equipment for the fire and public departments, allowances for increased repairs to buildings and property under the jurisdiction of the public buildings and park departments, an initial allowance for adequate street signs, increased lighting and communication charges and appropriations to cover legislative changes in the city charter, were responsible for including in the budget for 1926 appropriations approximately \$400,000 in excess of the budget of 1925. These items account for \$0.46 or 9 percent of the total increase in the tax rate.

**Large Appropriations**  
"Large amounts have been authorized by the Legislature for street widenings to be met outside the statutory debt limit of the city. The debt charges for 1926 represent an increase of \$637,000 over the requirements of 1925. This increase is responsible for \$0.31 of the total tax rate increase.

"It is estimated that approximately \$1,000,000 of the increase in the appropriations of the school department for 1925 is due to the increased salary schedule which became effective last year. To meet this increase it has been necessary to increase the tax rate by approximately \$0.49.

"School maintenance charges in 1926 show an increase of approximately \$2,500,000 over those of 1925. Of this amount \$1,200,000 may be accounted for through the presence of the additional month in the current year; \$1,000,000 may be attributed to increased salary requirements, and the balance, \$300,000, to the usual growth and expansion of the school system. To provide for this natural growth, it has been necessary to increase the tax rate by \$0.15.

"For the past few years the city has been following the pay-as-you-go policy in the matter of schoolhouse construction. In this year's tax levy the sum of \$5,999,000 has been included to provide for this item. Seventy-five per cent of the total amount included in this year's tax levy will be used to complete building programs of prior years. The increased allowance for schoolhouse construction which it has been necessary to make this year accounts for \$0.74 of the increase in the tax rate.

"In a period of ten years the maintenance expenses of Suffolk County have increased 107 per cent. In 1916, the appropriation for Suffolk County included in the tax levy was \$1,652,208.54. In the tax levy of the current year, the appropriation for Suffolk County is \$3,445,318.08. An analysis of the one and three-quarter millions increase which has taken place in ten years indicates that the increase may be attributed in the main to two items—personal service, and services rendered by individuals or agencies not permanently attached to the county establishment.

"This increase in numbers has been caused by an increase in the volume of business handled by county departments and also by the increased number of sessions which it has been necessary to conduct in the various county courts. The salaries of county employees are fixed, in the main, by the Legislature.

**B. F. Keith's**  
Noel Lester & Company in "A Variety of Surprises" open the bill at B. F. Keith's this week, combining sleight-of-hand with stunts on a slack wire. Violet and Charlotte Slinger follow with a number of catchy songs. Welder Sisters & Company present a pleasing song and dance revue, being assisted by four boys whose work adds much to the act. Mignon, comedienne, is back with a new line of songs that are heartily appreciated. Joe Rines, a favorite with Boston radio fans, together with his orchestra, offers several records. The evening culminates in the arctic region with the northern lights, and glitzying ice and snow. Earl Nelson assists with several ukulele selections. Jon Miller and James Mack appear next in comedy singing and dancing, being well received. The headline act this week is Meyer Golden's presentation of Gracella & Theodore. Their dancing and singing is far above the usual run and the settings are handsome. Haris & Holly, two Negro pianists, are back and their offering was appreciated by all. Abba-Zed & Nile, in a tropical enchantment, complete the bill.

**KILLINGLY FARM HERD TO BE SHOWN AT BARRE**  
BARRE, Mass., Aug. 24 (Special).—Killingly Farm will place its famous Jersey herd on exhibition at the farm's second annual field day tomorrow. Dr. A. W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, will be one of the principal speakers. Dr. L. H. Howard, director of the Massachusetts Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. E. A. Crossman, director of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and L. W. Morley of the American Jersey Cattle Club are also scheduled to make addresses.

The farm herd holds eight world's records. Officials of Massachusetts Agricultural College will have charge of a junior judging contest between Massachusetts county teams for the Killingly Farm Cup.

**NEW SHELTER BUILT ON MT. KILLINGTON**  
Lumber Carried Up 3000 Feet for Roof Supports  
RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 24 (Special).—In place of the sheet-iron shelter house on the summit of Mt. Killington has arisen a stone structure, the only one of its kind on the entire length of the Long Trail. The new shelter, erected by the Green Mountain Club, is complete with the exception of the roof.

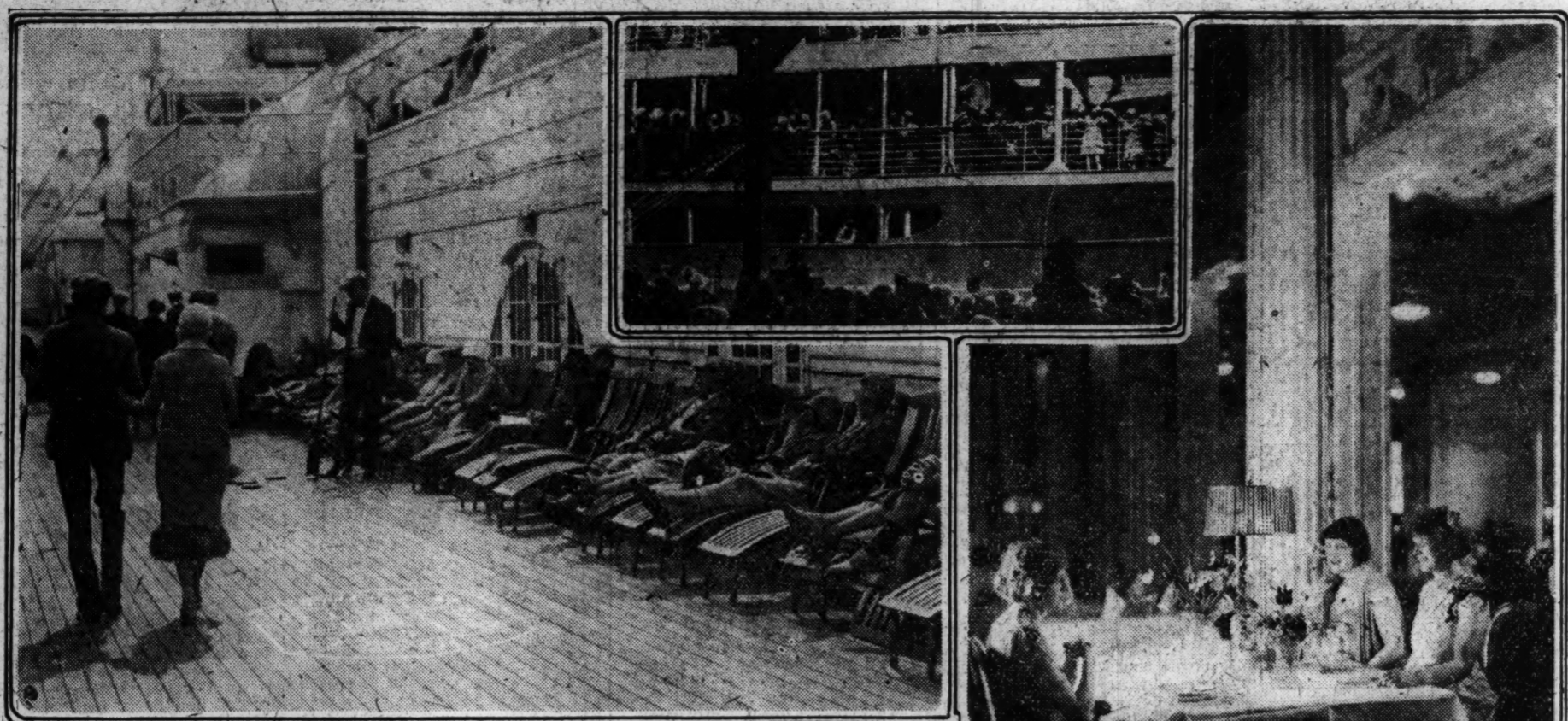
Although stone from the ledges was used for the sides it was necessary to carry lumber to the shelter for use in making roof supports, and the transportation of the lumber up 3000 feet in going a distance of 3½ miles, was not an easy task.

The plaster, cement and some of the lighter material were carried up on the backs of men from the Long Trail Lodge at the top of Sherburne Peak, a distance of five miles.

The new camp is about 200 yards farther up the mountain than the old metal shelter. It has bunks for eight persons. A fireplace equipped with grates for cooking has been built inside the shelter. A few utensils for the use of campers will be left at the hut for the present.

**FIVE CAMP STUDENTS WIN COLLEGE AWARDS**  
CAMP DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 24 (Special).—Scholarships in five New England colleges were awarded to five students at the annual encampment of Citizens' Military Training Camp here yesterday. Hans G. Owen of Bridgeport, Conn., receives the

## Modern Traveler Finds All Land Conveniences Plus Many Unusual Pleasures



Left—Shuffleboard Always Draws Eager Onlookers (U. S. L. Photos).  
Center—Aunty for Thousands as Tourist Liner Embarks (Pacific & Atlantic Photos, Inc.)  
Right—Luxurious Dining Room of the Majestic (Pacific & Atlantic Photos, Inc.)

'Rain-Making Plane'  
Tried at Hartford

Clouds Dispersed Were "Dry,"  
But Machine Proves Success in Clearing Sky

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24 (AP).—A navy Douglas-torpedo plane, equipped with Dr. F. Francis Warren's "rain-making" apparatus, and carrying 300 pounds of sand, made its first successful flight at Brainard Field yesterday.

The machine, piloted by Lieut. de Long MWLS, U. S. N., and carrying James M. Denison, civilian electrical engineer, mounted to a height of 3500 feet and cut through the end of a cloud about two miles long. After several crossings that section of the cloud began to disperse and within a few minutes had entirely disappeared.

The airplane then attacked the lower strata of a much larger cloud over the city. The reaction of this cloud was even more rapid and thorough. Other clouds were encountered with satisfactory results. All of the clouds attacked were "dry," being made up of dust and smoke particles, Mr. Warren giving this as the reason that no moisture resulted.

**"OLD HOME WEEK" SEASON IS ON**  
New Hampshire Entertaining  
Throngs of Visitors

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 24 (Special).—New Hampshire's old home week celebrations are drawing unusually large crowds this year on account of the increase in summer tourist travel throughout the scenic portions of the State. Monday saw the greatest number of people assembled on Mt. Washington summit in the recorded history of the peak according to an official announcement by the highway department.

The Old Home automobile meet made 15 trips with 108 passengers to the summit, the car railroad ran eight trains during the day and 106 private motorists were noted. There were several hundred who climbed on foot.

The old home day celebration in the town of Washington, a three-day fête in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town was brought to a close with the presentation by the city of Cambridge, Mass., of souvenirs made from the Washington elm to the town, the first in America to be named after General Washington.

The town of Hooksett held its celebration yesterday with addresses by Eaton D. Sargent, Mayor of Nashua, and Henry H. Metcalf, president of the Old Home Association of New Hampshire.

**SENATOR B. M. FERNALD, MAINE, HAS PASSED ON**  
WEST POLAND, Me., Aug. 24.—Bert M. Fernald (R.), United States Senator from Maine, passed on at his home here yesterday. Having served with distinction in both town and state government, Mr. Fernald was elected to the Senate in 1916 to complete the unexpired term of Edwin G. Burleigh, and was re-elected in 1918 and 1924.

Senator Fernald's 19 years of service in the Senate placed him on several important committees, including public buildings and grounds, of which he was chairman, commerce, and interstate commerce and pensions.

Mr. Fernald entered his political career when he was elected to the Maine Legislature in 1897. Later he served two terms in the State Senate and in 1905 was elected Governor.

**COHASSET CARILLON CONCERT PROGRAM**  
The usual concert will be given by Kamel Lefevre of Belgium on the carillon at St. Stephen's Church. Cohasset, tonight from 8:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.

The program will be as follows:  
Prelude, Concerto, Van der Geyn  
Moment trise (Autumn Dreams) Reboff  
Still wie die nacht (Still as the night) Reboff  
Third Sonata, Bohm  
A. Allegro, B. Adagio, C. Ronde Allegro  
Reverie, Gretry  
(a) Oud mimmed (old love song) (About 1700)  
(b) Le Regu Adieu (I say farewell) (About 1600)  
(c) Gegeest ben ic van binnen (About 1600)  
Prelude, K. L.

**BAPTISTS TO BUILD SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24 (Special).**—A site in the Hill section, upon which it is planned to erect a \$100,000 church, has been purchased by the Third Baptist Church of William Street, which recently merged with Bethany Baptist Church. The combined congregations will raise a fund for the new structure.

Summer Tourist Thousands  
Learn Ocean Travel Joys

Crossing, Itself, With the Many New Conveniences and Entertainments, Now Rivals in Interest the Pleasure of Visiting Foreign Lands

Crystal mornings and the ruby goblet of the rising sun. . . Gold and blue mornings with some baroque sailing round the Seven Seas, a plumed phantasy on the horizon. . . Golden afternoons when folk who have envied cats their place in the sun drowse in its golden shadows. . . Glittering sunsets and the bells of blue dusk. . . Night. . . Night at sea. With stars and a molten moon for far outposts of other worlds. These are some of the accompaniments to an ocean voyage.

Hundreds of thousands of tourists, investigating the joys and adventures of ocean travel between the United States and Europe, are giving the steamship companies such a season as they have rarely enjoyed. Some of them have gone over on one boat and returned on the next because they have found such a venture the ideal way to snatch a few days' change from the grind and absorptions of business.

Lady Astor, recently a visitor in Boston, said, "Every year I'm going to travel out to the United States hereafter, for I have never had such a gorgeous rest in all my days as I had on a boat where everyone let me alone and I just sat in the sun, and sat, and sat, and sat."

Others, lured by the possibility of passing a few carefully planned weeks among the cathedral countries, the fastnesses of the Cornish coast, the snow-laced uplands of Switzerland, looked upon the ocean journey as a good time to escape the monstrous crowds that, earlier in the summer, are setting off on a strip of harbor fussy with snorting tugs and billows of smoke. A dock, its dusk and vaulting gloom touched to brilliance by hundreds of relatives and friends shouting last minute suggestions, a digest of the day's news, the inevitable stream of gold-colored paper. . . The warning sirens and the first appreciable move of the great boat, cheers, whistles, and thousands more are off to Europe.

Bulletin boards are the shipboard newspapers. They contain by radio arrangement, a digest of the day's news that passengers may not feel too cut off from their morning newspapers. They contain news of the carrier services and the concerts.

Passenger lists can be obtained from the purser's office, which has been printed ashore from reservation lists and hold the secret of whether one has friends aboard.

The first meal is important for it sets the pattern of company for meals throughout the voyage. If there are illustrious passengers aboard, they may be at the captain's table, although the increasing provision of small tables and the rendering of public buildings and grounds, of which he was chairman, commerce, and interstate commerce and pensions.

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Reverie, Gretry  
(a) Oud mimmed (old love song) (About 1700)  
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Prelude, K. L.

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A. A. A. DEMANDS MR. MONK  
GIVE OUT NEW MOTOR RATES

(Continued from Page 1)

tual companies, with the decision in the hands of the commissioner. Experience for 1924 and for that part of 1925 available was compiled and for several months the department has been comparing and analyzing these. It has now arrived, he said, at a point where he felt the new law as nearly every member with some sound basis.

No one knows, he declared, what will be the result of the operation of this law. The rates are a matter of individual judgment based on such information as has been available. The final responsibility, he said, rests with the commissioner, and under the law, his judgment is final.

The investigation now has reached a point where, he believed, the opinions of all interested should be secured and therefore the public hearing had been called. He reminded all present that in making a fair rate three elements must be considered—the cost to cover losses, the expense of operation to the companies, and the element of a fair profit.

**Whitfield Truck Speaks**  
The first speaker was Whitfield Tuck of Winchester, who urged that the rates be made high enough to bar from the roads the reckless driver, the drunken driver and the bootlegger. He did not indicate how high a rate would, in his opinion, be needed.

Day Baker, representing the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Auto Dealers and Garage Owners Association, said these organizations do not object to the new law as nearly every member is insured, but that they do want information as to what will happen under this law. He understood, he said, that under a ruling of the Attorney-General, those truck owners who now have a preference rating because of having no accidents, would lose this rating.

Mr. Monk informed him that the Attorney-General had ruled that such a rate would be discriminatory until sufficient experience was had to substantiate their being granted. If the commissioner were satisfied by data of sufficient extent and reliability, he said, he can establish a merit rating plan.

"I am willing to say, however," he continued, "that I do not feel I now have sufficiently reliable data to allow of merit rating. I assume a large number of truck drivers are uninsured. If all the truck drivers of the State are insured now, this law is of little consequence. I cannot establish a merit rating plan, however, unless it applies to every truck owner of the State, whether in an association or not."

**Motor Clubs Seek Facts**  
Mr. Baker declared that the truck association has an experience record of five years and he felt that, as the insurance companies have based their rates on this plan, should be continued, all truck owners who have no such records to pay the flat rate until such time as they can produce such figures. Mr. Monk repeated that this, he felt, would be discriminatory. Asked if any rates are being set now, the commissioner said they were not.

James J. Scully, president of the Motor Truck Club, the next witness, said 90 per cent of its members are

insured and that they are engaged in a continuous campaign to reduce accidents, both by premiums and bonuses to their drivers. As the new law does not cover private ways and private property, he felt that these men would be compelled to continue the present insurance policies, anyway. He believed they should be given merit rating in view of their excellent experience.

Mr. Monk explained that after the law has been in operation for a time he believed the merit plan can and will be worked out. Mr. Scully then urged that feet insurance in some form should be given careful consideration. This has been ruled by the Attorney-General to be discriminatory.

Mr. Baker, again taking up the discussion, said that in the Massachusetts Auto Dealers and Garage Owners' Association there are many taxicab owners who will be hit heavily unless merit rating is allowed.

**Taxicab Companies Make Plea**  
William F. Garcelon, for the Town Taxi, Yellow-Cab and the Armstrong Transfer Express, asked two things—special classification for taxicabs and a reasonably low rate for them. Liability, he said, is not against the automobile but against the owner.

The taxicab is a public convenience, and the Boston rates compare favorably with those of the country. The commissioner has the right, he believed, to classify automobiles, either by horsepower or by what they do. He declared these men, in general, are better drivers, and claimed the Boston rates compare favorably with those of the country. There are very few serious accidents, he pointed out, and the drivers know that if they have one it will probably mean their job, with little chance of getting on in a serious accident. Therefore the men are cautious in their driving.

He believed the public, in the case of his specific companies, would be as well covered by a bond of \$100,000 as by a bond of \$2,000,000, as it stood to reason that all of the cars would not be in a series of accidents and they must be considered as a group. Under the present plan, he declared, fares are bound to reach unparalleled rates or some of the companies will be forced out of business. Another feature, he said, are the idle cars which all large companies must maintain in special yards when the traffic is heavy. These may be used but a few days per year, yet they must carry a full year's insurance.

Mr. Garcelon was asked by the commissioner if he felt that on taxicabs equipped with taximeters he would feel that a rate based on mileage was a fair rate. The answer was yes. The rates were low enough. The rates, the commissioner said, are a question purely of judgment, to be raised or lowered later as experience indicates. What these rates shall be is purely up to the operators, in the care they use.

"The commissioner continued: 'The basis would be exactly commensurate with the use of a taxicab and the insurance hazard is commensurate with use on the highways. I do not mind saying now that there will be a special class for taxicabs with taximeters and that it will be on a mileage basis.'

Charles T. Cottrell, representing the Checker Taxi Company, said business must be protected as well as the public. His company, he said, is the largest in New England, operating 300 cars. He agrees to the mileage basis, but felt that it was not fair to charge a flat rate of 300 times as much as would be charged a single car, where they were owned and operated by a single owner or concern.

**Stefansson Balks on "Black Flies"**  
Too Much for Explorer When He Starts Climbing Vermont Mountain

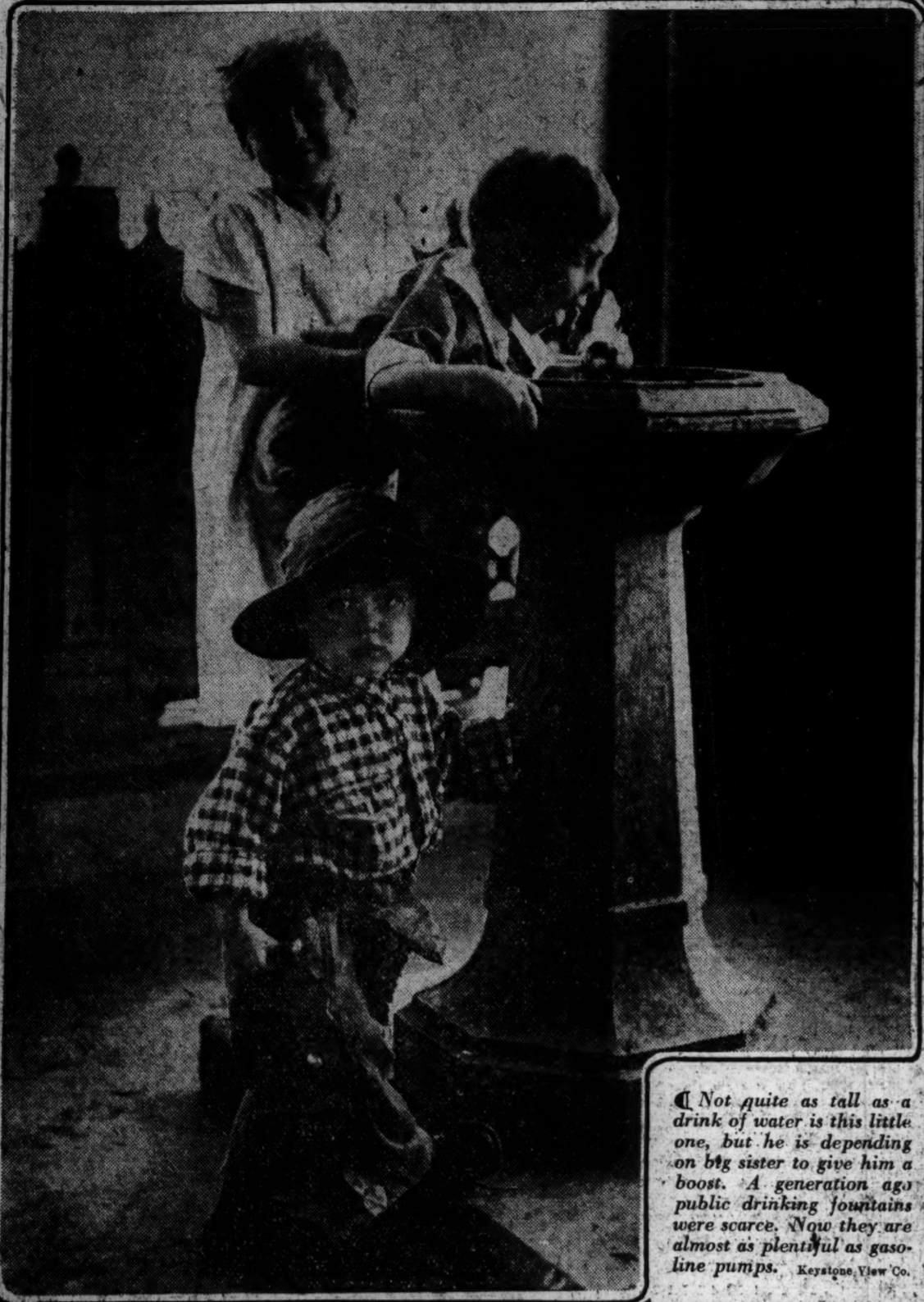
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 24 (Special).—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, who has been the guest of Major Robert H. Tamm, Colonel Wilder in Northfield, Mass., who has been utilizing most of the time afforded by the visit to explore southern Vermont, left yesterday for New York. Before leaving, he said he was greatly interested in Vermont's population and he decried the tendency of New Englanders to coddle themselves in the winter time by going to warmer climates.

He thinks that Vermont's population problem will not be solved until Vermonters begin to come here all the year round. He asserted that the attempt to make up for the lack of population by selling land to summer residents is a short-sighted policy.

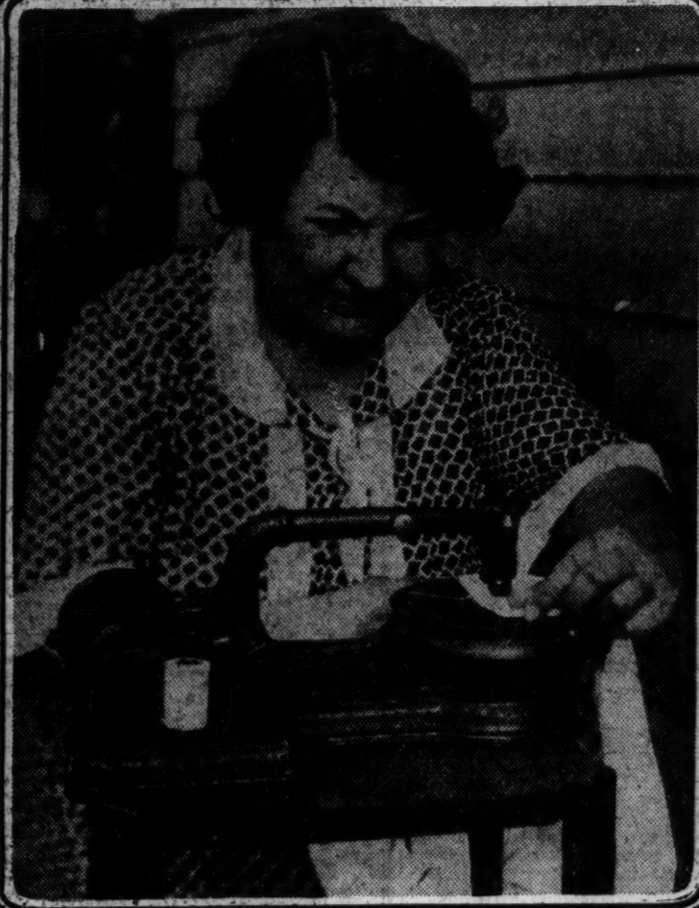
Most of Mr. Stefansson's exploration of southern Vermont centered around Stratton Mountain, 3855 feet high, the last high peak crossed by the Long trail before it drops to the lower levels near the Massachusetts line. The wild wilderness of the mountain, which is tree-covered from base to summit, appeared to the explorer strongly. He set out to make a trip to the summit through the forests, but although he has conquered all sorts of hazards and hardships in the Arctic, the intrepid explorer was defeated by the black flies on Stratton.



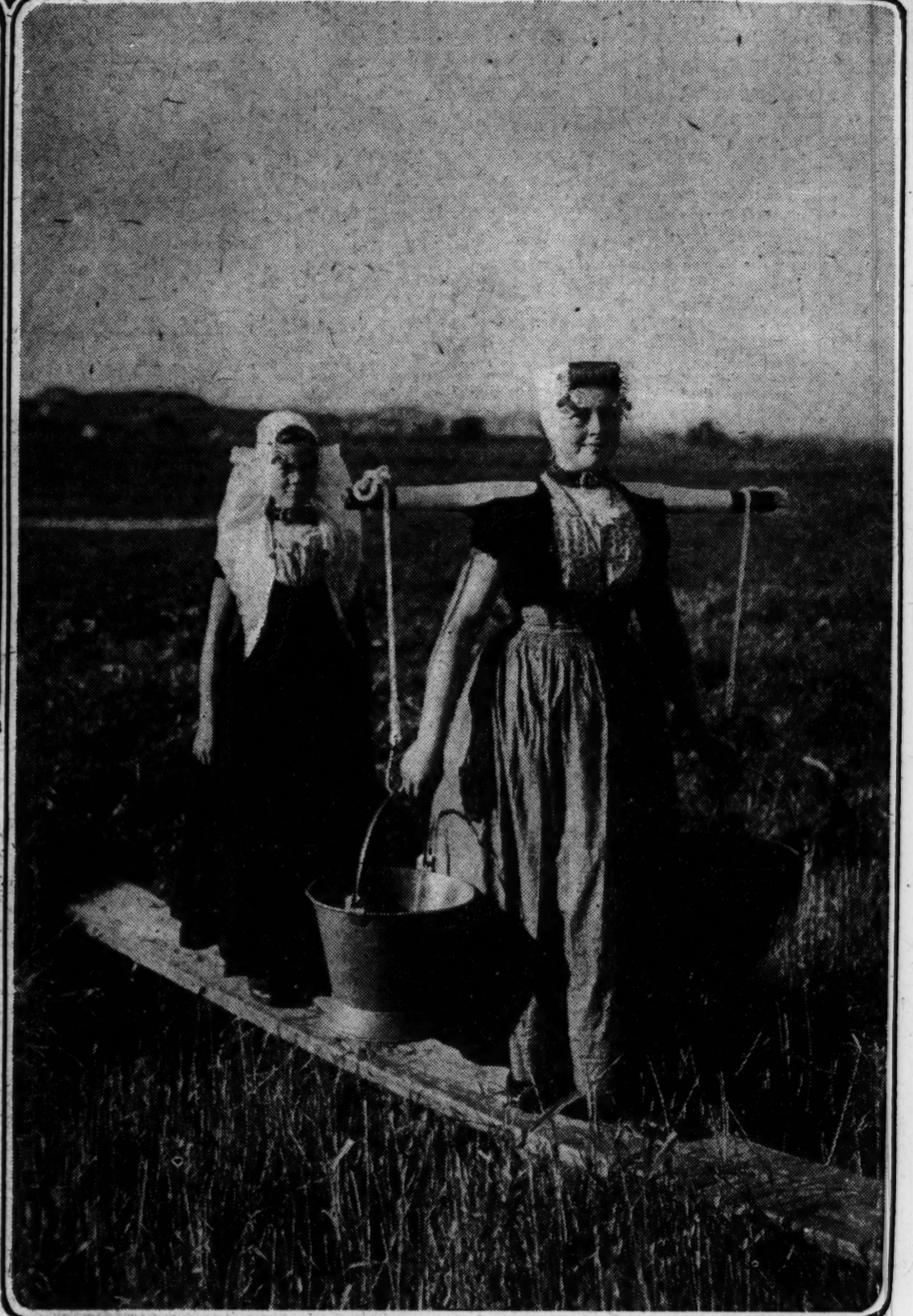
# Taking Turns at the Fountain—Ancient Sewing Machine—The Sea of Galilee



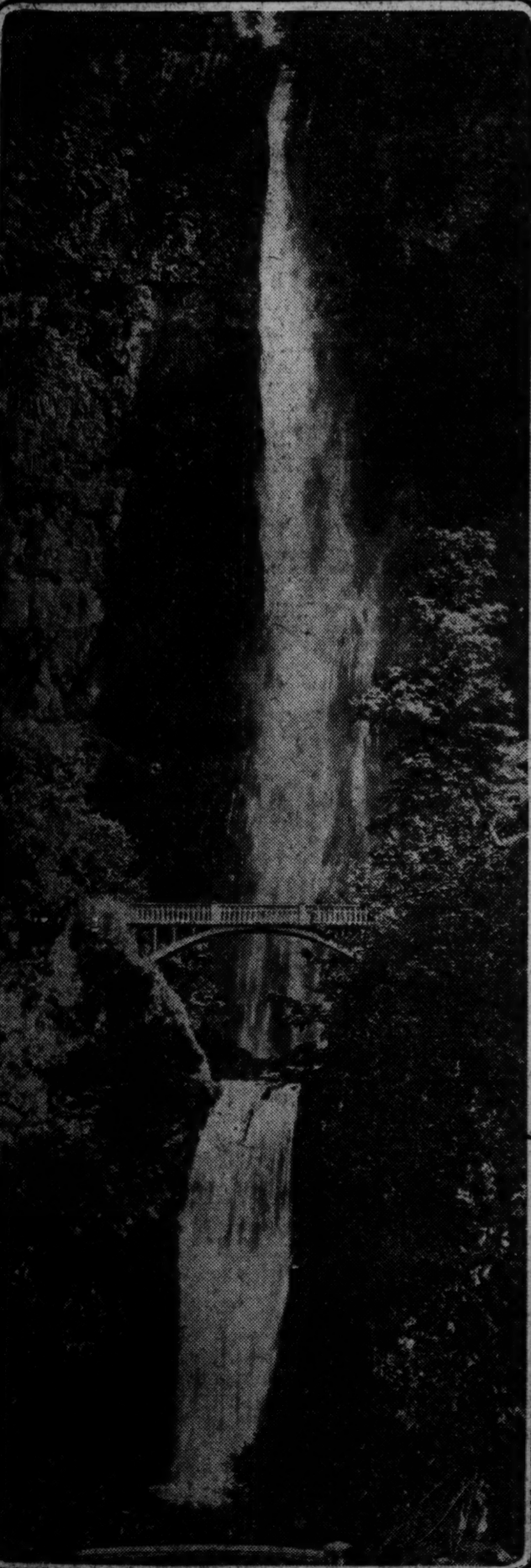
Not quite as tall as a drink of water is this little one, but he is depending on his sister to give him a boost. A generation ago public drinking fountains were scarce. Now they are almost as plentiful as gasoline pumps. Keystone View Co.



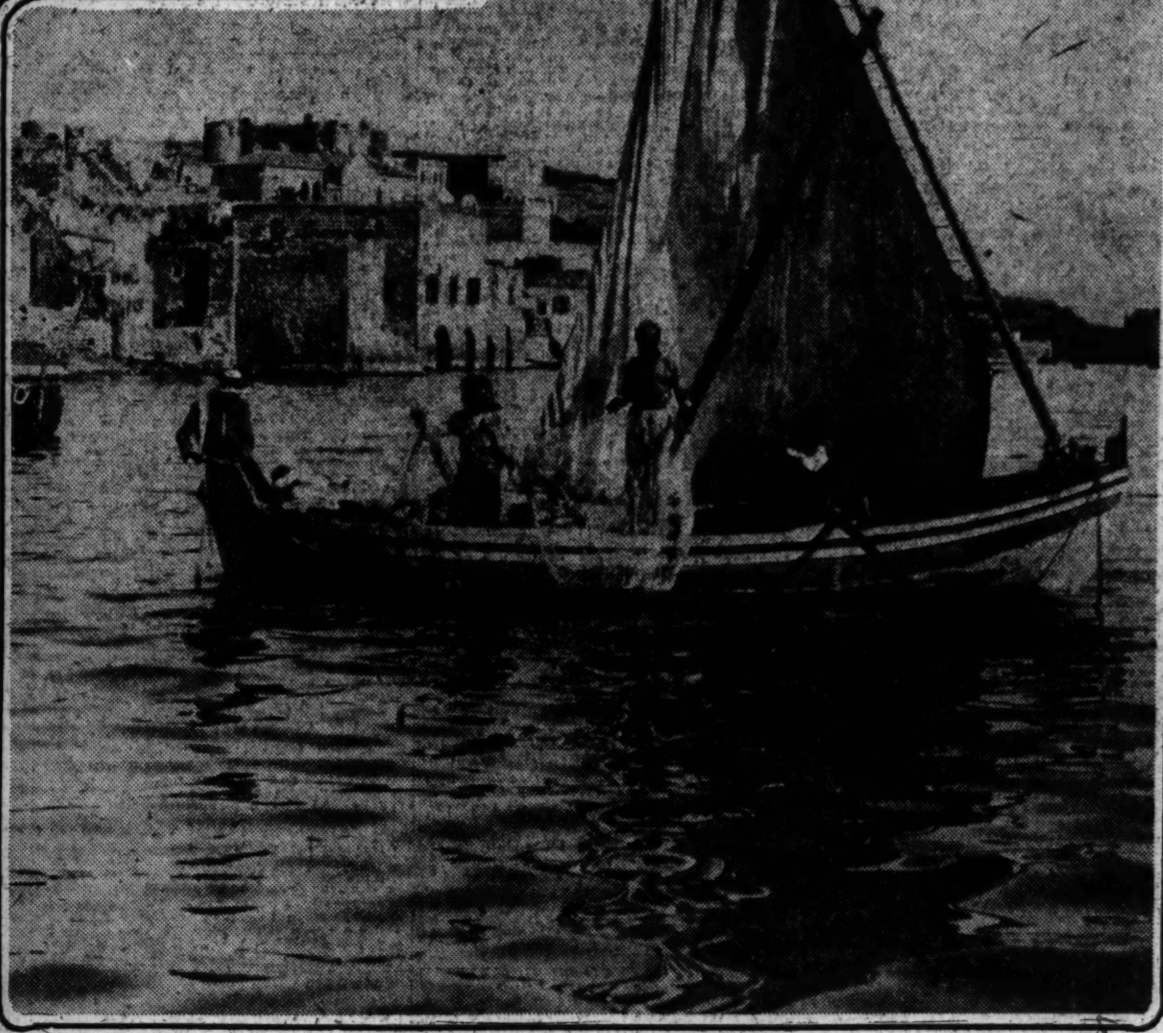
This machine has taken many a stitch in its time. It is 74 years old and is one of the first two-thread sewing machines manufactured by Elias Howe, the inventor. It has been in the family of Mrs. F. H. Fournier, Long Beach, Calif., who is shown operating it, for three generations. Underwood & Underwood



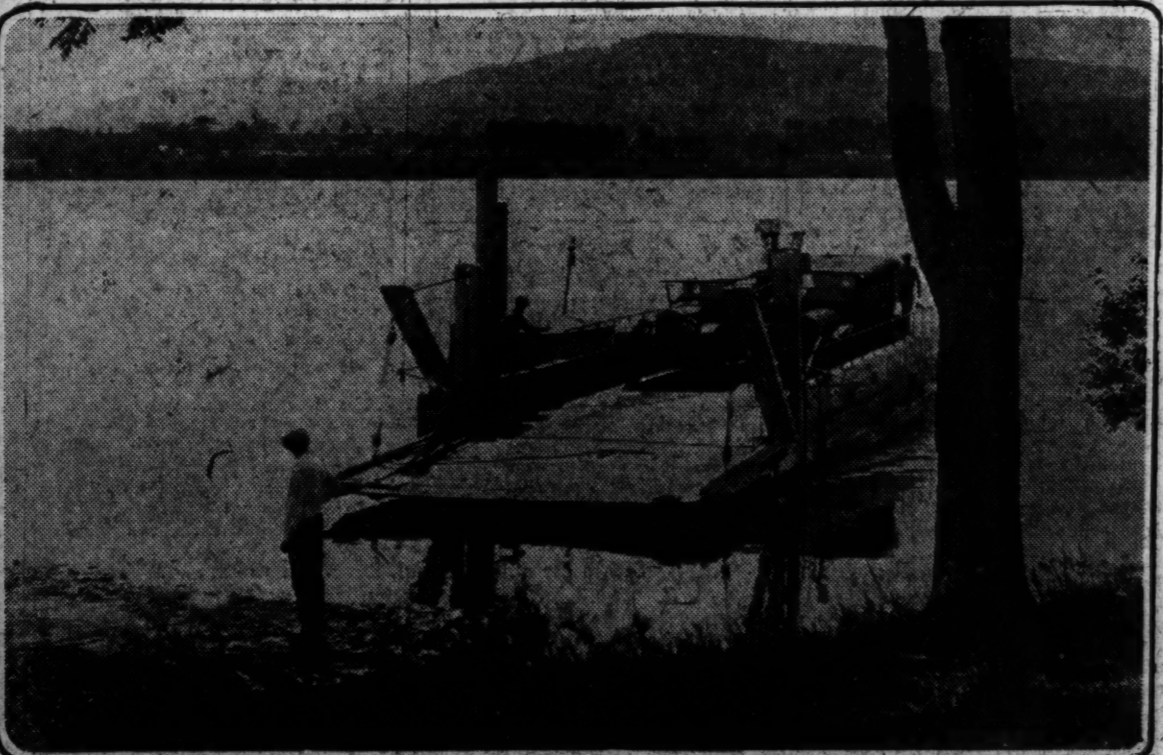
"We're going a-milking, sir, they said." The picture was made in Zeeland, Holland, where industry, happily, still retains much of its original picturesque beauty, especially the agrarian pursuits.



Good roads in Oregon are opening new beauties to the tourists. This is Multnomah Falls, which drapes itself in a diaphanous spray over a craggy precipice framed in glistening green. It is reached by the Columbia River Highway. Cross & Dimmitt, Portland, Ore.



Letting down their nets in the Sea of Galilee whose waters, as far as history can be traced, have been filled with fish. This body of water lies about 600 feet lower than the Mediterranean Sea and is about 13 miles long. Thousands of visitors go there each year. Keystone View Co.



Called America's oldest ferry. It operates between Larabee Point and Ticonderoga, N. Y., on Lake Champlain and is kept busy by motor tourists. It was established in 1787 and has been almost continuously operated since then. Its present owner is Mrs. Charles Cunningham of Ticonderoga. Jones News Pictures



It was CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S DISCOVERIES soon after the Napoleonic era that made it possible to FEED ARMIES ON TINNED MEAT.

## The Aristocrat amongst POTTED MEATS

ALL the potted meats you have ever tasted are based on Crosse & Blackwell's original discoveries, for it was the recipes of Crosse & Blackwell, introduced soon after the Napoleonic era, that first made possible the preserving of tinned meat on a large scale.

If you would taste potted meat in which the flavour of the freshly cooked chickens or prime joints is a joy to the palate, you must ask for Crosse & Blackwell's, for the secret is theirs and theirs alone. It contains—and needs—no artificial preservative; that is why the high standard of Crosse & Blackwell is recognised throughout the world.

Ask YOUR STORE for  
**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**  
potted meats and fish

Anchovy, Bloater, Sardine,  
Salmon, Salmon & Anchovy,  
Lobster & Tomato, etc.

The NAME that is known to the ENDS of the EARTH

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Shank



## THE HOME FORUM

## Listening to the Symphony of August

The locust's shrilly sife-note cleaves  
The fervid air, a knife of sound,  
As August comes with poppy leaves  
Around his swarthy temples bound.

AUGUST tunes up a busy orchestra which cannot be confused with the music of any other month. High pitched and thin are the instruments; katydids, cicadas, and long-horned grasshoppers play lustily on their fiddles and pipes, while, as the days advance, the rich-throated songs of the birds seem to steal away to some secret place until spring shall call them forth again.

The laughing flights of song are still  
That charmed the springtime tide.  
The sparrows flute a faded tune;  
The year hath reached its afternoon.

The cricket clears his dusty throat  
To sing an eerie strain;  
All day he pipes with rusty note  
Of beauty soon to wane.

But I confess that this usual stress upon the "fading" tones and "waning beauty" does not strike me as the dominant note of August. Rather does Earth seem flooded with a vitality which has reached high tide and which rests in calm assurance of triumphant maturity. This sense of fulfillment is commonly described as slumberous or languorous.

Upon her throne Queen August lies  
With languor in her dreamy eyes  
Writes one in an oft-echoed strain,  
And other interpreters see little in August except prophecies of fall and winter.

"The year seems to be retreating. The floodtide of growth is past; Nature's whole thought now is of the future; she must make sure, in the warm weeks that remain, that all the multitude of lives, of plants, birds, insects, and animals, will be continued safely through the frosty time to another spring."

True, doubtless, the emphasis is upon the preparatory aspect of this month's activities, but why the note of doleful retrospect which we so often hear? These strains are but movements, recurring arias, in the larger symphony. For August is the master-composer, and master-conductor and its symphony from overture to finale celebrates every motif of nature's rich fruition. Who feels only its dull monotony, its languor or its slumber, or who hears only the audible melody of shrill insect orchestras, must listen for the inward hidden harmonies.

Every day the symphony is performed for sensitive ears. At dawn, "while dim music thrills the attentive silence,"

The small birds hear it, and in slumberous dreaming  
Begin to sing  
Till nature feels the pulsing glory  
Stream down the sky,  
Through everything.

"Morning in August," by James Herbert Morse, suggests the fresh

breathing of the new-born harmonies.

See the robin in a dream  
Poising on a grassy bank;  
Hear, beneath, the singing stream,  
In a meadow dewy-dank;  
See the mother-pearly tips  
Of the pink-white sorrel's lips.

This allegro movement passes toward midday into the loveliest adagio in the whole round of the seasons, as reflected by Henry Tyrrell in "August Noonday":

The murmurings of earth are  
Quelled;  
The woods are still, the streamlets  
Voiceless glide;  
A mist lies languid on the mountain  
side . . .  
And in the cooling shadows seek to  
The sleepy flowers of the garden bed.

Through the following hours, however, deepening growth pulsates into the andante motif—

The wind wakes solos in the sombre  
pine,  
Upon the hillside desolate and  
lone;  
And, in the wood, through labyrinths  
of vine,  
Is heard the brooklet's lisping  
monotone.

Which mossy caverns, echoing, repeat;  
While o'er my soul, in tender  
changes, flows—  
Murmurous, melodious, and strangely  
sweet—  
The subtle music no musician  
knows.

Swainburne felt this in making "four apples on the bough, half gold, half red" as the theme of his "August" and writing of them:

In the mute August afternoon  
They trembled to some undertone  
Of music in the silver air.

With the approach of evening still other and it seems more mysterious harmonies blend into the soft strain of a nocturne.

And when the waning moon doth  
glide  
Into the valleys grey,  
When, like the music of a dream,  
The night wind dies away,  
When all the wayside flowers have  
faded,  
Their wings, with morning dews im-  
pearled,

A low, bewildering harmony  
Seems murmuring in my ear—  
Tones such as in the twilight wood,  
The aspen thrills to hear.

These strains caught by the ear of the poets suggest the symphony which is being played for you and me. And August should be a master-musician to voice the rich climax of nature's cyclic life, at the moment when fruition holds breathless equilibrium before the retard movement of autumn begins.

The glorious symphony  
Hath need of pause and interval of  
peace.

Let autumn come then without  
regret for summer's passing har-  
monies, when we have listened to  
the symphony of August. P.K.

## Elizabethan

And Cynthia sitting in her Christall  
chaine;

In all her pompe now rid along her  
Sphere;  
The homied dew descended in soft  
showers,  
Drizzled in Pearle upon the tender  
flowers;  
And Zephyre hushed, and with a whis-  
pering gale,  
Seemed to hearken to the Nightin-  
gale.

Which in the thorny brakes with her  
sweet song,  
Unto the silent Night bewrayed her  
wrong.

—Michael Drayton.

## Friendly Finds

The friendliest find the writer ever made on sand dunes was a daisy on a barren bit of coast in the North of France. The day is remembered because of that simple flower find. On the very edge of a road only half won from the sand, it grew. A rosette of stunted growth, thick stemmed and thick leaved, it had none of the slender grace of our English daisies in field and hedgerow. It was still asleep, with the dew on it. The little thing had economy and thriftiness written all over it, compelled by the very nature of its dwelling to such "virtues."

It is still seen in memory, clear and distinct against that unstable background, without a comrade. It seemed wondrously friendly, and like Mungo Park's bit of moss, it bade one to fare on bravely.

Such a vision of a familiar flower in an unexpected place is a window into the feelings of William Carey, when one day in his garden in India he found a little English daisy. "Some friend in England had sent Carey a consignment of seeds from home. Not wishing to lose any part of the gift, he shook the bag's remnant seeds over a patch of earth in a shady place. There it was that some time later he found his daisy. 'I know not,' he wrote, 'that I ever enjoyed since leaving Europe a simple pleasure so exquisite as that which afforded me; not having seen one for thirty years.'"

Is there not always a friendly daisy somewhere in the barren dunes? Is there not always a bit of hope, a bit of moss, growing in the desert? Are not snatches of home music heard in most unlikely places? There is ever a song or a flower or a fragrance that makes the exile lift up his heart.

Any lowly place may open on heaven. Upon any rocky spot a golden ladder may arise. Any tiniest thing may speak a gospel. For which divine way should thanks be given.

If somebody showed us a document which he said was an unpublished letter of Dr. Johnson's, and on reading it through we came across the word "telephone," we should be fairly justified in sending him about his business. . . . If we cared to go farther, we could say with equal certainty that the letter was written since the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the telephone was invented.

Now suppose that there had been nothing about telephones in the letter, but that it had contained an account of a thunder-storm. If in describing the stillness just before the storm broke the writer had said that "the atmosphere was electric," we could still be fairly positive that he was not Dr. Johnson. But this time it would not be because the thing of which the letter spoke had no existence in Johnson's day. No doubt the heavens during a storm a hundred and fifty years ago were exactly as highly charged with electricity as

they are today; but if we look up the word electric in the Oxford Dictionary, we find that in Johnson's time it simply was not used in that way. Thus, in his own dictionary it is defined as:

"A property in some bodies, whereby when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such-like substances, to them."

The world was only just beginning to connect this mysterious property of amber with the thunder and lightning, and however still and heavy the air might have been, it would have been impossible for the lexicographer to describe it by that word. Or again, supposing the letter had said nothing about a storm, but that it had described a conversation between Garrick and Goldsmith which was carried on "at high tension," we should still have little hesitation in pronouncing it to be a forgery. The phrase "high tension," used of the relation between human beings, is a metaphor taken from

the condition of the space between two electrically charged bodies. At present many people who use such a phrase are still half-aware of its real meaning, but many years hence everybody may be using it to describe their quarrels. . . . Without dreaming that it conceals an electrical metaphor—just as we ourselves speak of a man's "disposition" without at all knowing that the reference is to astrology. Nevertheless by consulting an historical dictionary it will still be possible to "date" any passage of literature in which the phrase occurs. We shall still know for certain that the passage could not have been written in a time before certain phenomena of static electricity had become common knowledge.

So that the discovery of electricity, besides introducing several new words (e.g. electricity itself) into our everyday vocabulary, has altered or added to the meaning of many older words, such as battery, broadcast, button, conductor, current,

force, magnet, potential, tension, terminal, wire, and many others.

But apart from the way in which it is used, there is a little mine of history buried in the word electric itself. If we look it up in a dictionary we find that it is derived from a Greek word "elektron," which meant "amber." And in this etymology alone anyone who was completely ignorant of our civilization could perceive three facts—that at one time English scholars were acquainted with the language spoken by the ancient Greeks, that the Greeks did not know of electricity. . . . Lastly, if we were completely ignorant of the quality of amber itself, the fact that "elektron" is connected with "elektrōn," which means "gleaming" or "the beaming sun," might give us a faint hint of its nature. These are some of the many ways in which words may be made to disgorge the past that is bottled up inside them.—Owen Barfield, in "History in English Words."



Grass Harvest in the Cotswolds

Photograph by Odell Shepard

## Victory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If my hope has naught but root  
Because defeat has cut its shoot;

And my courage must be held  
Against fear, till fear is quelled,

I catch up any song I know  
And sing it as a trump should blow;

Or better, make a song of old sweet  
words,

As men rebuild of weathered boards  
A refuge stronger than before,

I sing the song, and guard the door.  
Thus singing words shall emblem be,  
And laurel, of a victory.

Martha Webster Merriehew.

## There Is Always Freedom

Whenever she could manage to escape from the narrow confines of that Victorian Academy for Young Ladies, Louisa would make straight for the sand-dunes and climb with laborious back-sliding steps to the top of the steepest of them all. There in the soft yellow sand she would lie hidden by the blue-green seed grass whose broad blades stood up sharply all around her like an impenetrable barrier against the littleness of the daily environment.

With hands buried wrist-deep in the cool, soft sand and face upturned to the unfathomable blue above, there would gradually steal over her some realization of the boundless freedom of the universe. Deep, deep into that sea of peace she would plunge, nothing to hold her impeding, nothing to obstruct. Unrestrained she shed all consciousness of human trivialities and found again the untrammelled joy of just being.

Then suddenly from the grass close by a lark would start, mounting, ever mounting in an ecstasy of song, soon outstripping her vision but still thrilling out that sense of freedom for which she yearned to find expression. Another and another soared up till the whole heavens throbbed with a joyous pang of freedom, freedom, freedom.

At length, soothed and restored, Louisa leaned forward upon her elbow to see freedom everywhere. To right and left miles of shining sands, while before her the blue, foam-flecked ocean rolled away to meet the sky. Huge vessels cleaved a rapid path through the billowy waves like arrows unleashed to find a distant mark. Above them the scurrying seagulls circled in white flashes, while upon the breast of the surging river, lately escaped from the clutches of a smoke-mantled, industrial city, was borne a flock of birdlike fishing boats, which skimmed onward unafraid toward the freedom which is their very substance.

Across the bay, the purple-gowned, white-capped mountains spoke of the peaceful cattle grazing undisturbed upon a thousand hills, of great expanse of snow unsullied by human footstep, and at last the girl realized that she was free too, free to roam unhindered throughout the entire universe of thought.

## On Driving to Business

Because he ceases to buy monthly commutation tickets, and transports himself to business by his own self-reliant efforts instead of leaving the responsibility to the railroad company, a commuter is no less the commuter for that. The commuter has paid the price of his designation in countless commutation tickets, so when he transfers his method of locomotion he retains his appellation. Jones meets Smith in town and accuses him, "How does it happen that I never see you on the eight five these mornings?" And Smith answers without hesitation, "Oh, I commute by auto now."

It is by such elastic adaptations to requirements and usage that the English language in America owes its power and sweep, and if the commuter has retained those qualities of genial punctuality and slightly starched fraternity that have made him to be universally regarded with a sort of jocular respect, a kind of admiration with a friendly humor in it, no one is going to question his right to the name.

The very qualities that attached themselves to the individual upon his becoming one of the commuters' clan are in his new state allowed to expand, to spread and mount to limits and heights unknown before. Where he had one clock at the station to look at before, there are now a whole series along the route by which he checks his schedule. He has his own time-table, and a few minutes lost here are considered ruefully, and a few gained there contemplated with a thrill of pleasurable pride.

Then, of course, there was the conductor, a jovial soul who had a word for all the regular patrons; one was not of the elect until he had become the recipient of that first benign salutation. But to the new commuter there is a sensation, a series of them that is quite denied to the train traveler—traffic officers; one on every important corner. What vistas they open up for the ambitiously genial commuter! What thrill can compare to that first morning when the good-natured-appearing fellow on the first corner returns the commuter's halting, tentative salute? That is good for a smile all day. And when he reaches the dizzy heights where every officer on the route returns his salutation, well! And that morning when Smith picks up Jones, who has missed his train, and gives him a lift into town, and salutes his way along the whole route in with a sort of easy affability? That is one of the high lights of Smith's career as a commuter. Emperors and kings and conquerors have attempted such processions and failed.

In the train each one had his favorite seat, his corner where he read his newspaper and chatted with his neighbor; that seat and that corner were familiar, now the whole road is familiar. He knows every little hill and crossing, the inevitable bump just at the foot of the long grade that must be approached just so to minimize the jolt. The ice wagons he overtakes at almost the same place every morning, the construction trucks and furniture vans that he passes, and what a pleasant thrill it is to experience the smooth, effortless speed that he gets when

he passes a truckload of coal or sand or bricks.

For the man at the ticket window who once a month sold him a ticket, and whom not one commuter in a hundred ever came to know, he now has the gas-station men; and, for the confirmed optimist, for examples of personified patience, I nominate gas-station men. Who ever saw a gas-station man disgruntled? Who but a gas-station man could ever listen to the same comments on the weather from a hundred consecutive customers, and with smiling spontaneity corroborate the observations of the hundred and first. But it is after the commuter has stopped at the same gas station a half dozen times that he comes to appreciate its equitable guardian; he always has an optimistic remark to make regarding the sound of his customer's motor or the condition of his tires, and his predictions regarding road construction and the probable trend of gas prices are proofs of an inherently sanguine disposition, with its outward manifestation of natural warmth always directed upon the commuter. If the genius commuter does not improve in the future it certainly will not be the fault of the gas-station man.

But perhaps the greatest gain of all to the commuter is that sprightly dash of confidence, that touch of insouciance that clothes him when he realizes that he is his own conductor and engineer. A portion of the road is his, and as he sweeps around curves, swoops up the hills, and glides along among the traffic, something in the thought of his own particular responsibility gives him a jaunty air of assurance. It were impossible for one with the commuter's inherent, childlike receptivity, to drive up to the curb in front of the office and, descending with a jingle of keys, not walk into the building with a certain air of aplomb.

All this is in the line of progression, and if the commuter is to bring added zest to the office already richer for his presence, a reflected aura of good-tempered traffic officers and irrepressible gas-station men, where is there room for a critical objection to the retention of his title? He has given the appellation a new significance. He has vested it with a new meaning, loosened it from the narrow environs of a stereotyped definition. "Mr. Smith a commuter?" asks someone, and "Sure he is," answers the office boy, "he commutes by auto."

## The Tannery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These gray stone walls have fallen low—  
So low that thistles tower higher,  
And the spire  
Of hardhack and of meadow-sweet  
Waves triumphant over them.

Here retreat  
Grasshoppers and katydids  
Hidden in the tumbling wall,  
While inward crawl  
Insects busy as the men  
Who lived here in the seasons when  
The leathern hides  
Were saturated and slowly steeped  
In the vats of hemlock juice;  
Here the sluice,  
But the pungent vats are gone  
With the liquor's redolence,  
Very wan  
Is the bee's compounded brew,  
Honey blent with dripping dew.

Helen M. Francis.

FLOWING deep and danking from the shadow of beeches and river reeds, but dancing brightly under the footbridge, the waters of the little Colne, fairest of all Cotswold streams, come together at Abington above a mill-dam. Looking up-stream from the ancient stone bridge below the pond one sees, at any hour of morning or afternoon, a composition ready made for the brush of Constable or Girtin. The foreground is filled with contending lights and shadows; in the middle-distance is a small meadow steeped in sunshine, far away behind are the green rounded slopes of the wold, too pale in hue for the camera to record. It is a bit of quintessential England, richly colored, exquisitely finished in each detail, molded and matured by the centuries. The ferns and flowering shrubs along the stone wall that skirts the stream, the sweeping bush of briar-rose by the footbridge, the clustered elms shading distant cottages—all have the look of careful design, as though spaced and disposed by the imagination of a landscape painter.

Into this picture, as though to make inevitable one's thought of John Constable, lumbers a hay-wain slowly drawn by two horses driven tandem. The farmer's boy rides the leader to keep him up to his work. The wrinkling waters of the Colne are a delight to the horses, as they make an unnecessary splashing as they step down into the stream, pulling hard at the reins to show that they would like to stop and drink, or to let the waves swirl coolly by their fetlocks. To the haymakers also the green shadows and the moving breath of the river are grateful after their toil in the sun and they pause a moment in mid-stream. The water gurgles about the hubs and fellows of the wain.

Odors of sun-warmed grass and clover pervade the air. A mavis is singing loud among the hawthorn-trees while the wain moves on lumbering and creaking its slow way across the ford.

One of the greatest charms of a seaside holiday is the animation of the lazy leisured mornings on the beach. There is nothing doing, and yet every hour brings its own small excitements; the going and coming of the tide forms an interesting accompaniment to the human adventures which unite us all in a seaside freemasonry of common interests. However uneventful, this morning by the breaking waves will never be dull.

There is the stillest possible of seas; a gray mist hangs about, falling into a light thin spray, almost but not quite a shower; not enough to drive us in. Besides, blue sky is appearing; the sun is melting the cloud and coming through, even though it disappears again into the curious misty stillness.

The sea is equally hushed; the thin lazy trickle of waves scarcely bothers to heave into action; they curl languidly, a few inches from the surface, with little distance to fall that they merely slide into the gradually increasing wetness of the sand.

A fisherman is busy washing out his boat, and the lapping of the water is pleasantly soothing as he slops and swishes it about. Now he is to be rewarded for his morning labors. People are coming along the

sand, a youth in gray breeches striding ahead; he is obviously attracted by the gay green and white boat and pushes back behind yonder spray of rock, to return racing across the sand with two small boys, lustily keeping up with him. Now the adventure of putting out to sea begins! Planks are placed across a heap of rocks leading to the little jetty; they get into the boat and push off into the great deep, pulling steadily until they disappear behind the rocks that close about the tiny bay.

There are children digging near, with father and mother reading conveniently at hand. Daddy has been watching the exciting process of the embarkation, and rises now, stirred to action. He and his eldest son of some five summers make an important journey to the deserted fisherman; the latter is helped by shrill cries of "Mummy, Mummy, we've booked the boat for when they come home."

One lone seagull swooping over the rocks, descends and trots about like a domestic fowl; it comes quite near, sleek and smooth, with the hint of ungainly strength beneath its feathers. Suddenly it rises and leaves us on the fringe of that great stretch of waters, mere domestic fowl ourselves, while it goes winging into the distance, far, far beyond the area of the boaters who are picked back, as on a string, at the end of the hour.

Another adventure, this time by land. A two-seater has galloped down the cliff road and run exuberantly onto the sand; now a frantic chug-chug of the engine announces a full stop. The wheels revolve to no purpose, save that of churning up the sand, sinking the car more and more deeply in the process, until the efforts of the driver and his friend cannot budge it. Fishermen and other seashore loungers begin to collect. Daddy and Mummy and the children, on their way past to the cliff road and an interested moment, pause for an interested moment. Mummy and the children soon go on, but Daddy lingers; irresistibly drawn to the scene of action. This is a man's job, and Daddy is a leader.

The solution has occurred to him. Casually, modestly, he makes a suggestion; his strong arms are taking possession of his side of the car; other helpers are finding stones; the driver is directed to the engine; the wheels find a causeway suddenly erected behind them, a strong surface they can grip.

In vain Mummy lingers on the cliff road, directing the children to call, "Daddy, dinner is waiting!" Daddy, a man among men, no longer an adjunct of his family.

The car is moving, the wheels are almost out; more shoveling of sand, more stones, more man-power! And behold, the car rises like the seagull and is no longer an imbedded, shore-bound thing. Out, and round, and up, and over the cliff into the world of roads!

There are some men and some women in whose company we are always at our best. While with them we cannot think mean thoughts or speak ungenerous words. Their mere presence is elevation, purification, sanctity. All the best steps in our nature are drawn out by their intercourse, and we find a music in our souls that was never there before.—Harry Drummond, in "The Alchemy of Influence."

## True Loyalty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LIKE many other words in general use at the present time, the word "loyalty" has undergone several variations in meaning, and different standards of living. Having the quality of a right idea, loyalty is universal in its adaptations, and is compressed in scope only as it is limited by human understanding and custom. Originally the term "loyalty" denoted the allegiance which one owes according to law; and it was largely applied to governments. Then its meaning was extended to include the personal representatives of such governments. With the slow advancement of democratic ideas, a still larger notion of loyalty grew out of the transformations developing from the feudal system of the Middle Ages, when allegiance was paid to the sovereign or liege who had given his vassals a certain degree of freedom or, possibly, full legal rights.

In the English language, the word "loyalty" came to be used in the sense of fidelity to one's oath, and indicated strength of character, as well as liberty of thought and love of sovereign or friends. Since then the idea of loyalty has been more or less associated with the qualities of honor and fidelity, and has become more general in its application. While there can be no true loyalty without love, the concept of loyalty in our day carries with it certain other fine characteristics rarely included in the term as used in feudal times, showing a spiritual growth in universal thought and a higher standard of right. Loyalty now holds personal honor aloft at all times, and stands for constancy and faithfulness; it demands fair play, courtesy, and kindness, and best expresses itself in loving service and in beneficent deeds. In its spiritual aspect, loyalty is based upon divine Principle, and is inseparable from it.

Jesus expressed a still higher sense of that which we call loyalty when he said, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself." Through his fidelity to God, Jesus also acknowledged allegiance to the Roman government, and indicated his loyalty to it when he told the people of his time to "render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that

are God's." In his practice, as well as in his teachings, Jesus was loyal, true, and faithful, and he enjoined the same kind of trustworthiness upon all who claimed to be his followers. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 12) Mrs. Eddy shows Christian Scientists the need of this same radical reliance upon divine Principle and loyalty to the Master's teachings when she says, "Every man and woman should be to-day a law to himself, herself—a law of loyalty to Jesus' Sermon on the Mount." This greatest of all sermons contains the essence of all true religion; and if one is loyal to the truth which it embodies, he cannot help but be loyal to every human relationship.

Love for God and man, then, underlies that true loyalty which is permanence. While, from the merely legal aspect, fear might seem to be the incentive to loyalty, as formerly applied to despotic governments, in its larger meaning Love alone is the divine Principle upon which all expressions of genuine loyalty are based. This fact, also, is brought out by Mrs. Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 189), where she writes, "The government of divine Love derives its omnipotence from the love it creates in the heart of man; for love is obedient, and there is no loyalty apart from love." Loyalty, as Jesus saw it, as Mrs. Eddy understood it, and as Christian Scientists try to practice it, means much; it ascends the heights of Truth, and is the "measure of the stature" of the perfect man. Loyalty to divine Principle, God, to the Christ-idea, and to the reign of divine Science on earth today, only love can encompass, and only good works can express. Yet it all may be summed up in two short words: Be true. And of these two words a poet has made a ladder reaching from earth to heaven:

"Be true" means, true to God above,  
To self, and to our fellow-men."

To be true to God is to be absolutely loyal to God. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," it demands; and it recognizes the government of the one Mind only. Jesus said, "If ye love me, keep my commandments," which indicates the loyalty of devoted service in carrying on the work which he came to establish. In the light of Christian Science today, this work includes the imperative demand that Jesus made to his disciples, that they should "heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." Herein loyalty reaches its spiritual status; man recognizes his true selfhood and service; and on earth is found "peace, good will toward men."

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# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities.

## Hats Crocheted Out of Crepe Paper

HATS may be inexpensively crocheted out of crepe paper, which can be had in almost any color and tone. The finished results do not betray the material, which receives coatings that make it fairly durable and inclined to maintain the shape given it by the crocheter.

### General Instructions

Although there is an instruction book available at the stores where crepe paper is sold that gives details for making several different shapes, each individual must be governed somewhat by her own judgment in the making of a hat, for the reason that there is much variation in the crocheting of different persons.

There are two distinctly different stitches used for crocheted paper hats. The plain stitch such as is employed for the factory crocheted visca hats so much in vogue and the star stitch which is more open, particularly effective and achieved only with the hand-knotted method. Most workers prefer a No. 9 or No. 10 Boye steel hook but any preferred size can be used.

### Preparation of Paper

The crepe paper for crocheting is cut in strips from 1/4 in. to 5-16 in., wide, across the grain of the paper. The correct width will have to be determined according to the color of the crepe. Some of the darker colors are more effective if cut a bit narrower than the lighter ones. It is wise to experiment by cutting one strip and twisting a small piece to determine the correct width before cutting all the paper. The paper twist should be the size of the regulation crocheted sweater twist.

Slip the paper a little way out from the packet. Stick two or three pins straight through the packet and the paper to keep the paper from slipping, mark, and, using the edge of the packet as a guide, cut through all thicknesses with sharp shears. Beginning at one end, roll the strip between the thumbs and fingers of both hands, at the same time stretching it well. After the paper is rolled it is helpful in making it even and smooth to run it between the thumb and forefinger.

When necessary to join the paper, cut the ends of both strips on the bias. Stretch the ends of both strips well, and after lapping flat one over the other for two or three inches, continue rolling.

**Finishing the Hat**  
Crochet crepe paper hats may be finished in several different ways, but in every case it is desirable to stiffen them very slightly. Probably the best stiffening treatment is a brushing of liquid paste over the inside of the crown, and allowing it to dry thoroughly before handling.

Hats that are made with the single crocheted stitch are very attractive if they are covered with a colorite preparation the same color as the crepe paper used. When this is used it will not be necessary to stiffen with paste as the colorite will have the desired stiffening effect. A treatment of colorite is particularly good for dark-colored hats, but in order to preserve the original shade of light-colored hats it is better to stiffen them with paste. Colorite makes the hats practically shower-proof if two or more coats are used.

The creases that help shape the crown and give a smart touch may be put in place while the hat is still damp with the paste. After the hat is dry a few tiny stitches may be taken to hold the creases or pleats in place.

**Stitch Instructions**  
The instructions given are for hats with medium-size crowns and small brims. Variations must be worked out by the individual craftsman.

**Plain Single Stitch**  
Tension 6 st. to inch.  
Chain 3 and join. Work 7 st. into chain. 2nd round—2 sts. in each st. (14 sts.)

3rd Round—Increase 1 st. in every other st.  
4th Round—Increase 1 st. every 3rd st.  
5th Round—Increase 1 st. every 4th st.  
6th Round—Increase 1 st. every 5th st.  
7th Round—1 st. in each st. (42)  
8th Round—Increase 1 st. every 6th st.  
9th Round—Increase 1 st. every 7th st.  
10th Round—1 st. in each st. (56)  
11th Round—Increase 1 st. every 8th st.  
12th Round—Increase 1 st. every 9th st.  
13th Round—1 st. in each st. (70)  
14th Round—Increase 1 st. every 10th st.  
15th Round—Increase 1 st. every 11th st.  
16th Round—1 st. in each st. (84)  
17th Round—Increase 1 st. every 12th st.  
18th Round—Increase 1 st. every 13th st.  
19th Round—1 st. in each st. (98)  
20th Round—Increase 1 st. every 14th st.  
21st Round—1 st. in each st. (105)  
22nd Round—Increase 1 st. in every 15th st.  
23rd Round—1 st. in each st. (112)  
24th Round—Increase 1 st. in every 16th st.  
25th Round—1 st. in each st. (119)  
26th Round—Increase 1 st. every 17th st.  
27th Round—1 st. in each st. (123)  
28th Round—Increase 1 st. every 18th st.  
29th Round—1 st. in each st. (123)  
30th Round—Increase 1 st. every 19th st. (140).

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The work should now measure 3 3/4 inches from center.

These directions are for a 21-inch head size; for a larger size work a few more rounds, at the same time increasing a few stitches.

Now for the side crown work 30 or more rounds, without increasing. The crown should measure about 8 inches from the center to the top. If necessary, add a few more rounds to make the crown the required depth.

### Star Stitch

Draw up a long loop on hook. Make 3 more loops on hook by going first under chain for one loop, into chain for next, and under chain for next. There should be 4 loops on hook. Thread over and draw through all loops. Close with slip stitch. This forms the first star.

X draw up long loop by going into the eye of the star just made, a third loop by going into the back of the last long loop of the last star, and a fourth loop by going under chain. Draw thread through all loops and lose with slip stitch X. Repeat from X until there are 6 stars.

For the balance of the rows the stars will consist of 6 loops each.

X draw up a long loop, make a second loop by going into the eye of the star just completed, and a third loop by going into the back of the last long loop, a fourth loop by going into the eye of the star of the previous row, a fifth loop by going into the next long loop of the previous row,

and a sixth loop by going into the following eye or short stitch. Draw thread through all loops and close with a slip stitch X. Repeat from X to X.

Increase by making 2 stars in one star of the previous row. By doing this one of the stars made will have 4 loops and the second one 6 loops.

First Row—Six stitches of 4 loops.

Second Row—One stitch of 6 loops, one stitch of 4 loops. Repeat 6 times.

Third Row—Two stitches of 6 loops, one stitch of 4 loops. Repeat 6 times.

Do not increase more than 6 stars in a row. Increase just enough to keep the work flat.

Increase until there are about 68 stars in the row and the top of the crown is the required size, then work without increasing until the crown is the correct depth. It should measure about 8 inches from the center to the bottom of the crown for a 22-inch head size. For a larger head size, increase at irregular intervals while the side of the crown is being made, but increase only once in a row. Three or four increases should be sufficient.

For the brim, increase 6 stars in the first row and then only enough to make the brim the desired shape. If the brim is to be shorter in the back than in the front, break off the paper and join by drawing through six or eight stitches from the center of the back and working around to the same number of stitches from the center of the back to the other side. Break off thread. Begin the next row two or three stitches nearer the center of the hat with gross grain ribbon or the desired shade is obtained. Finish by crocheting over ordinary millinery wire.

Before adding trimming, shape the hat and finish as described in the general instructions. Bind the edge of the hat with gross grain ribbon or with any other preferred material and trim as desired.

NO ONE who has seen Miss Stella Crofts' groups of animals done in glazed earthenware and semiprecious would be likely to forget them. One glance is sufficient to attract and hold the attention. The animal lover in the beholder unconsciously clasps hands with the animal lover in the artist.

At a recent small exhibition of crafts where her pottery was shown, people came and looked and came again to a second exhibition held a week or so later and bought. Irresistibly attracted by the beauty of these unusual groups and studies of animals and birds, the fact that many of Miss Crofts' groups go to purchasers who are themselves artists, speaks for itself. For instance, a group of ringtailed lemurs in this season's Royal Academy has been purchased by one of the Royal Academicians.

Has the Dignity of Sculpture  
Miss Crofts passed through a thorough training in drawing and painting at the Central School of Arts and Crafts and Royal College of Art with the idea of being an animal painter.

"I always wanted to paint animals," she said, "and I was only 9 when I seriously started drawing them."

After five years' steady work at the school Miss Crofts went into the pottery class for one evening a week just to see how she liked it.

"I did one little thing for fun," she went on, "a tiny elephant. The principal saw it and advised me to go on with modeling."

The fact that her work, with its broad treatment and sound modeling has the dignity of sculpture while retaining the essentials of pottery, is explained, Miss Crofts says, by the fact that one of her teachers at the Central School, Richard Garbe, is a well-known sculptor.

Her method of working is illustrated in her own account of how she designed an unusual lampstand.

Sketches in the Zoo  
"I wanted to make something solid for a lampstand that would not topple over, so I thought of the heaviest animal that I could." (Naturally her choice fell upon elephants.) "Then I went to the Zoo and just watched them. I have to work a lot from memory because you could not make things so decorative if you didn't, and you must get the plastic feeling."

Occasionally she introduces a figure, as in a charming group of a child and lambs gamboling together, that breathes the joyous energy of spring. In another, where the opulence of summer seems expressed in fruit-filled panniers, a dark-haired boy sits astride a donkey's back. With groups of birds, too, Miss

Crofts has been very successful, notably in her penguins, marabou stork, secretary bird and a group of gold-crested cranes, and she is now at work on one of sea gulls. Examples of her work are found in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London; in the Manchester Art Gallery, and the Milan Museum of Decorative Arts.

**Forcing Calla Lilies**  
Calla lilies usually bloom only once each season, but by forcing the plant one can obtain from 4 to 11 blossoms from each bulb.

The first of September in a temperate climate in the United States plant each large heavy bulb in an eight-inch pot with very rich, sandy soil, allowing an inch of gravel for drainage. Keep moist in the shade until they sprout and the roots are well formed, then expose to the sun. When three or four leaves are full grown, commence the forcing by pouring over each bulb every day a quart of water, as warm as is comfortable to the hand when completely immersed. In a few days a bud will appear. Instead of cutting the blossom, hold the stem firmly close to the bulb, work it back and forth until it snaps, then pull it out. Once a month use liquid fertilizer and renew the top soil.

In a sunny exposure of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, the foliage will be deep green and stocky, and a succession of blossoms will appear between Thanksgiving and Easter.

One noted firm has its exclusive shades done on tussore instead of raffia cloth; a lovely example had a spray of apple blossom and two little green love birds on it. It was lined inside and the ribs bound with pale pink silk repeating the tone of the apple blossom.

"The girls I employ are nearly all

from the art schools," said Mrs. Gutman; "the designs can be done only in freehand drawing and no transfers can be used. The embroidery is not easy work. Most people don't trouble to shred the raffia as we do. We use it just like silk."

The beautiful shading in the feathers of the birds illustrated the merits of this method, some very fine work being seen in a pochette with a design of little blue tits and a spray of blackberries.

"We are just carrying out an order for a garden shade 4 ft. 6 in. across," Mrs. Gutman continued. "The handle is fixed into a special holder that can be clipped into any garden chair. The raffia cloth is so light that a chair will easily support the shade. The design is a great branch of lilac with a parrot, carried out in painting and raffia embroidery, a combination that gives a very brilliant effect. We shall be doing whole sets to match, chairs, and cushions, and canopies for swing hammocks."

In wintering attractive, gayly colored baskets for soiled linen, waste paper and so on, are embroidered in raffia, and a new development is the painting of silk fabrics for dresses and lingerie. One sample was done in a new method called Florentine painting, with metallic paints to represent embroidery. This is especially attractive for decorating leather cuffs and collars and belts for stockette gowns.

**Clean Your Records**  
Buy a little gasoline and just before fitting the record to the gramophone dip a wad of cotton wool into the gasoline. Rub the record gently all over in the direction of the "tune." Then go over the surface with a silk handkerchief. This will successfully remove all the almost invisible specks of dust that have accumulated, and the record will sound almost as good and fresh as when first bought.

**Above All—the RIGHT HAT**  
You wouldn't wear a slicker on the dance floor—but do you make mistakes equally as evident in the hats you wear?  
Write for name of nearest dealer.  
D. B. FISK & CO., CHICAGO

**Select Fishhats for all occasions**

**When the Vacuum Cleaner Won't Work**  
IN ONE household in which a vacuum cleaner has been in use for years, the following have been found to be the only troubles encountered, but they occurred rather frequently. And here, too, are the remedies:

**Beware of Insulating Dust**  
After getting out the cleaner and connecting up the electric wire, if there is no subsequent "buzz" in the little machine, do not at once decide that it is "broken" and send it back to the store from which it was purchased. Before doing so, be sure the electricity is turned on in the house itself, because sometimes the current is turned off for just a few minutes at the power house. Disconnect the cleaner and screw on an electric light bulb. If it burns, the power, of course, is there. In that case, set the cleaner up on a chair or table, and blow hard into all the small outside openings over the machine. It often happens that a little dust gathers on some part, interfering with the electric current. Set the cleaner down on the floor, connect the wire again, and turn on the current. If dust was the trouble, the cleaner will begin to "buzz" at once, and be ready for use. Do not blow into the openings while the wires are connected and the current turned on, as there often is quite a large spark from the electricity when the machine first starts up. Disconnect the wires first.

**Notice the Dust-Collecting Bag**  
If, however, the cleaner seems to go all right, but just does not collect the dirt, it is likely that the cloth collecting-bag is too full of dust and needs to be emptied. Notice especially the lower opening into the bag, as it may become obstructed with lint even though the bag itself is empty, or it may be that the narrow brush at the open-

ing through which dirt is drawn into the bottom of the machine is clogged with threads, etc., from the carpet, so that little can pass through; or the opening itself may be clogged. Or it may be that at the place where the various attachments go on the opening has been left unclosed after the removal of some attachment. This would prevent proper suction of air underneath.

If the foregoing points are checked up, it rarely will be necessary to send a vacuum cleaner away for repairs.

It should be remembered, too, that a cleaner works much more efficiently and with less noise if it is oiled often, but always sparingly.

**To Clean White Paint**  
Shred some white curd soap into a pail of soft water and work into a lather. Add one tablespoonful of kerosene. Wash the paint with this solution and a soft cloth and dry with another.

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The Wolf, by Stella Crofts, Whose Animals Done in Pottery Have the Dignity and Perfection of Fine Sculpture.

## Miss Stella Crofts, A. R. M. S., and Her Pottery Animals

London Special Correspondence

NO ONE who has seen Miss

Stella Crofts' groups of animals

done in glazed earthen-

ware and semiprecious would be

likely to forget them. One glance

is sufficient to attract and hold the

attention. The animal lover in the

beholder unconsciously clasps hands

with the animal lover in the artist.

At a recent small exhibition of crafts

where her pottery was shown, people

came and looked and came again to

a second exhibition held a week or

so later and bought. Irresistibly

attracted by the beauty of these un-

usual groups and studies of animals

and birds, the fact that many of

Miss Crofts' groups go to purchasers

who are themselves artists, speaks

for itself. For instance, a group of

ringtailed lemurs in this season's

Royal Academy has been purchased

by one of the Royal Academicians.

Has the Dignity of Sculpture

Miss Crofts passed through a thor-

ough training in drawing and paint-

ing at the Central School of Arts

and Crafts and Royal College of Art

with the idea of being an animal

painter.

"I always wanted to paint ani-

mals," she said, "and I was only

9 when I seriously started drawing

them."

After five years' steady work at

the school Miss Crofts went into the

pottery class for one evening a week

just to see how she liked it.

"I did one little thing for fun,"

she went on, "a tiny elephant. The

principal saw it and advised me to

go on with modeling."

The fact that her work, with its

broad treatment and sound modeling

has the dignity of sculpture while

retaining the essentials of pottery,

is explained, Miss Crofts says, by

the fact that one of her teachers at

the Central School, Richard Garbe, is

a well-known sculptor.

Her method of working is illus-

trated in her own account of how

she designed an unusual lampstand.

Sketches in the Zoo

"I wanted to make something solid

for a lampstand that would not

topple over, so I thought of the

heaviest animal that I could." (Natu-

rally her choice fell upon elephants.)

"Then I went to the Zoo and just

watched them. I have to work a lot

from memory because you could not

make things so decorative if you didn't,

and you must get the plastic feeling."

Occasionally she introduces a fig-

ure, as in a charming group of a

child and lambs gamboling togeth-

er, that breathes the joyous energy

of spring. In another, where the

opulence of summer seems expressed

in fruit-filled panniers, a dark-haired

boy sits astride a donkey's back.

With groups of birds, too, Miss

Crofts has been very successful,

notably in her penguins, marabou

stork, secretary bird and a group of

gold-crested cranes, and she is now

at work on one of sea gulls. Exam-

ples of her work are found in the

Victoria and Albert Museum, London;

in the Manchester Art Gallery, and

the Milan Museum of Decorative

Arts.

**Forcing Calla Lilies**

Calla lilies usually bloom only

once each season, but by forcing the

plant one can obtain from 4 to 11

blossoms from each bulb.

The first of September in a tem-

perate climate in the United States

plant each large heavy bulb in an

eight-inch pot with very rich, sandy

soil, allowing an inch of gravel for

drainage. Keep moist in the shade

until they sprout and the roots are

well formed, then expose to the sun.

When three or four leaves are

full grown, commence the forcing by

pouring over each bulb every day a

quart of water, as warm as is com-

fortable to the hand when complet-

ely immersed. In a few days a bud

will appear. Instead of cutting the

blossom, hold the stem firmly close

to the bulb, work it back and forth

until it snaps, then pull it out. Once

a month use liquid fertilizer and re-

new the top soil.

In a sunny exposure of about 60

degrees Fahrenheit, the foliage will

be deep green and stocky, and a suc-

cession of blossoms will appear be-

tween Thanksgiving and Easter.

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TEACHERS' PAY  
TO BE ADJUSTED

Salary Dispute in English  
Schools Nearing Amicable Settlement

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Two important events have recently taken place in connection with the teachers' salaries problem in England and Wales. Only two local authorities out of a total of 318 have refused to adopt the Burnham scales, and it now appears as though these two will come into line. The other event is the declaration by high legal authorities that the action recently taken by the Board of Education in making a rule that local authorities must pay the Burnham scales is beyond the power of the board.

The two authorities who are expected shortly to adopt the national agreement regarding scales of salaries are Essex and Carmarthen-shire. Both these counties are partly urban and partly rural, and they have stood out for the right to pay a lower scale in one part of the county (rural districts) than in the other part.

**Ruling by Board**  
The Burnham Committee, on the other hand, after arbitration by Lord Burnham, declared that each authority should pay one scale only throughout the whole of its area. Then came the publication of a rule by the Board of Education, the effect of which was to compel each authority to adopt its allocated Burnham scale. This seemed to settle the question so far as the two outstanding authorities were concerned; but the Essex County Council have taken the advice of a high legal authority, Mr. Upjohn, K. C., and his opinion is that the rule conflicts with the statutory right of a local governing body to decide what emoluments it shall pay its servants. The Board of Education itself has apparently received similar advice, so that the two local authorities felt themselves free to do as they pleased in the matter.

**Teachers' Union Acts**  
At this point however, the National Union of Teachers, which is the body represented on the teachers' side of the Burnham Committee, has sent a letter to the Essex authority in which it is pointed out that the question of legal compulsion does not affect the fact that the Burnham scales were agreed upon by national bargaining and that these scales are therefore morally binding, whether or not there is any legal force in them.

The outcome of the dispute, however, is that a new regulation governing teachers' salaries has been made by the Board of Education. Lord Eustace Percy, Minister of Education, in a written parliamentary answer has stated that he has been advised that the Education Board has power to make a regulation laying down as a condition of grant toward local education service such a scale of salaries for teachers as appears proper and necessary.

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## Theatrical News—Art—Music—Motion Pictures

## Drama and Modern Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

**B**ETWEEN drama and modern industry there may not appear to be much connection at first glance. Yet there is a connection, because the ever-increasing interest of the more intelligent section of the proletariat in the world of the theater—a movement stimulated by the printing and publishing of most of the best plays, in response to growing public demand—has led to the formation of a large number of dramatic and operatic societies among the employees of large industrial firms throughout Great Britain. Assistance in forming and running such societies is fast becoming one of the recognized duties of the welfare supervisor, or other official responsible for the well-being of the workers in such social, cultural, and recreational activities. He outside their immediate tasks, in workshop or in counting house.

When the Industrial Welfare Society held their annual conference at Balliol College, Oxford, they invited me to address them upon this subject, as representative of the British Drama League. This I did, and was much interested in the many and varied questions afterward put to me, not only in the discussion that followed the speech, but during meals in the hall, or in sauntering around the "quad," or upon the staircase, in the intervals between the lectures.

That the drama, as a means of individual—one might almost say of national—educative self-expression, is gaining an ever-firmer hold upon the affections of the people, this experience alone was sufficient to prove, and it was further significant that almost immediately upon my return from Oxford I read in The Christian Science Monitor an article entitled "Farm Education by Way of Drama in Minnesota," setting forth some advantages which the Department of Agriculture of that State believes can be gained—and indeed are gaining—by the employment of allegorical or descriptive pageants, and simple plays, setting forth certain practical aspects of agricultural necessity and procedure.

It is, perhaps, possible, if not probable, that communal drama may be adapted at some future time to the direct service of great industries in British, provincial towns; but in any event the play can, and is being, increasingly used as a sensible means of entertaining the workers in their spare time, and thus of interesting them, and employing them, in acting only, or in the purely theatrical side of dramatic art, but also in the many kindred arts, decorative and other, which the drama is always ready to utilize, such as designing, painting, costume, carpentry, lighting, music, dancing, fencing and elocution. The practical importance of this last I lay stress upon; for, to take the first example that comes to hand, the diction of a large proportion of the public speakers is lamentably bad.

Inaudible persons are necessarily unintelligible, and the possession of ideas is of little use unless you are able clearly to express them. It is certain that any employee who can audibly and lucidly put his question, or deliver his answer, whether at a general meeting of his firm, or to a committee of shop-stewards, or before his board of directors, is, ipso facto, a better, and therefore a more valuable servant of the company than is another who, similarly placed, is inarticulate, unintelligible, or dumb.

I am aware that elocution, when once it is well learned, should be speedily dropped from the consciousness, lest it become an affectation; but, nevertheless, the groundwork of speech-training must be there; and such a groundwork is the practical practice of acting can greatly help to supply. Last year I was present at a public meeting, toward the close

of which a member of the audience rose, and complained that most of the speeches had been inaudible to him. "The last lady who spoke," he said, "was the only one I could really hear"; whereupon that "last lady," Miss Lena Ashwell—turned, with a smile, to the chairman and uttered one word very audibly—"Elocution!" P. A.

## "The Little Spitfire"

Special from Monitor Bureau

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Cort Theater, B. F. Witbeck presents "The Little Spitfire," a new comedy by Myron C. Fagan. The cast:

Marty Gorman..... Russell Mack  
Gertrude Gorman..... Ellen Wilson  
"Gypsy"..... Sylvia Field  
Frank Gorman..... Andrew Lawlor Jr.  
James Ralston..... Louis Kimball  
Mrs. Ralston..... Theresa Maxwell Conover  
Patricia Longworth..... Peggy Allenby  
Stanley..... Dudley Hawley  
Brooks..... Frank Thomas  
A. Bell Boy..... Walter Glass

"The Little Spitfire" is an amusing bit of playwright's carpentry "built over" from odds and ends of dramatic material remembered from here and there of bygone days. Mr. Fagan, who, in his own right, is a much better playwright than the new play at the Cort Theater would indicate, evidently planned a definite attack on theater box office patrons. He is so capable a playwright that his attack is successful. "The Little Spitfire" will do what its author intended; it will earn a lot of money. While it is so, Mr. Fagan will have the leisure and money with which to settle down and write a really good play.

About 75 per cent of "The Little Spitfire" is pretty good popular theatrical laughing matter, and the rest is pretty much anything. That which is good argues that, had Mr. Fagan taken a little more time, he could have written a thoroughly fine comedy. It is a little sad to have to report that the large audience laughs impartially and without discrimination at both, which is bad craftsmanship and at the playwright's best efforts.

Not a little of the financial success that this play is pretty sure to enjoy is due to B. F. Witbeck's shrewd casting. Russell Mack is an ingratiating actor and his performance of this 1926 version of the American "show-off," which has become so popular with audiences since George Kelly made the modern model, built perhaps from the "Colonel Sellers" of two generations ago, is most amusing, even though the part is too extravagantly drawn by both playwright and actor. Mr. Mack and Miss Wilson, as Mr. and Mrs. Gorman, play together expertly.

Sylvia Field is one of our most sincere and earnest workers in the theater, as well as one of the most attractive of actresses. Miss Field fills every charming requirement of the title role. Louis Kimball gives an agreeable performance of the part of the young millionaire, and Andrew Lawlor Jr., A. H. Van Buren, Theresa Maxwell Conover, Peggy Allenby, Dudley Hawley, Frank Thomas and Walter Glass are entirely satisfactory in their different roles. The play has been well directed by A. H. Van Buren. F. L. S.

## New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

**NEW YORK, Aug. 17.**—The complete cast of "The Shell," which opens at the Morosco Theater on Sept. 27, will include Frances Starr, Arthur Byron, Donald Meek, Leah Winslow, Lee Patrick, Jessie Ralph, John L. Hinton, Louis Kimball and Harrison Harker. The play goes into rehearsal on Aug. 30.

Russell Gleason, son of James Gleason, will play the juvenile role in the "Is Zat So?" company which will tour the West.

Nancy Welford has been engaged for "Twinkle, Twinkle," the new Harlan Thompson-Harry Archer musical comedy.

"Strike Up the Band" will be the title of the musical comedy upon which George Gershwin and George S. Kaufman are collaborating. It is scheduled for December presentation by Edgar Selwyn in New York.

Flora Sheffield has been engaged for "Sour Grapes," Vincent Lawrence's play, which William Harris, Jr. will produce at the Longacre Theater, New York, soon.

"The Patsy," with Chaborn Foster, will start a road tour at the Schubert Rivera Theater, New York, on Sept. 13.

Robert McC. Marsh will be treasurer of the committee for the Actor's Fund \$1,000,000 drive, which starts on Dec. 19. William H. Edwards, honorary chairman, has announced.

Charles Dillingham announced that the musical show in which he will present Beatrice Lillie will be called "Lucky." The book and lyrics are by Otto Harbach and Anne Caldwell and the music is the work of Vincent Youmans. The cast engaged so far in support of Miss Lillie includes Charles Wininger, Helen Broderick, Bobby Watson, Irma Young, Wynne Richmond, Kitty Kelly and Snow and Columbus.

Bert Kalmar and Harry Ruby have been signed by Phillip Goodman to prepare a new musical comedy, tentatively known as "The Duke of Delaware," which is scheduled to open in New York on Christmas Eve. Paul Polret will costume the production.

"The Ramblers," also by Messrs. Kalmar and Ruby, will open at Werba's Brooklyn Theatre on Aug. 30 with the Manhattan opening at the Lyric on Sept. 28. Clark and McCullough, Marie Saxon and George O'Ramey are in the cast.

"La Prisonniere," the play by Edouard Bourdet, which has roused considerable discussion in Paris and Vienna, will be the season's first production at the Empire Theatre, New York, opening Sept. 29. Gilbert Miller is the producer and the cast will include Basil Rathbone, Helen Merken, Lyn Harding and Arthur Wontner, an English actor who will make his first American appearance.

The International Theater Arts Institute of Brooklyn, organized to establish a new school for every expression of the theater, is being made to open a low-priced theatre here in October, where good plays may be seen at prices ranging from 35 cents to \$1.50. It is announced by Miss Eva Le Gallienne, who has leased the Fourteenth Street Theatre for a period of 40 weeks.

The Civic Repertory Theatre, as it is called, has Miss Le Gallienne for its president and executive director. The plan is to give the erstwhile "gallery masses," as well as those who have stayed away from the theatre altogether because of its prohibitive admission charges, a chance to see the work of recognized American and European authors, comfortably and at a much lower cost than is now possible.

The incentive has been our belief that there is an urgent need for a theatre of the people, said Miss Le Gallienne. "We found last year in the experiment of giving live plays at the Booth Theatre that we had to turn away patrons because the seats, priced at \$1.50, were within the reach of so many more than we had room for. This showed us, too, that the better type of theatre would draw exceedingly well if given a chance."

"Any number of persons have told me that of late years they have ceased going to the theatre. This seems to be for two reasons. First, the prices keep on rising away, and second, they do not find the type of entertainment they want."

Norma Shearer in New Film

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 17. (Special Correspondence)—Loew's Theatre (Los Angeles): "The Winning Sex," a motion picture adapted by F. H. Hurlbert and Fredericka Sagor from a play by Fred and Fanny Hatton, directed by Robert Z. Leonard for the Goldwyn company, is now being shown at the theatre.

A light and fairly interesting feature film has been made of the Hatton play of young America taking the issues of the "modern" woman too seriously. A mannish young woman lawyer, who is a decidedly orthodox young district attorney, are the principal parties involved in a running discussion of this question that ends only when the utility of any arbitrary decision being reached draws on them both. In the meantime they have some strenuous encounters, arguing out their convictions on the tennis court, in the swimming pool, the Pullman, the courtroom, at table, over the wire, anywhere and everywhere; the controversy rages, and as the camera has recorded the various heats of the contest some amusing scenes have been caught.

Norma Shearer and Conrad Nagel are the participants in the age-old battle of beliefs, and it is because of their gay and generous efforts that the picture really registers. Miss Shearer is a charming blend of manly poise and piquant femininity as she leads the stubborn young attorney from point to point, and Mr. Nagel achieves a decidedly humorous and human characterization of the blundering but of her railway. Mary McAllister and George K. Arthur are also in the cast.

If the story of his semi-farceous life and outbursts had been subjected to a more delicate scrutiny and a more delicate consistent ordering, "The Winning Sex" would have real substance as well as surface glamour. Being basically at loose ends, the story fails to hold the interest, and it is only by virtue of the featured players that it makes any definite appeal. R. F.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

Of but few men of the past several decades in the United States can it be said more truthfully than in the case of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, that he was a representative American citizen. For considerably more than half a century numbered among the country's leading edu-

cators, he was a man who was identified with the best and highest in America's college life. He was a man, too, who stood for his ideals in the face of opposition and ridicule, and who lived to see many of his ideas bear practical fruitage in their acceptance throughout the length and breadth of the land. Indeed, one might say justifiably that this influence for good in the line of his chosen endeavor was not limited by any national boundaries, but made itself felt in every land where education was struggling for freer and larger expression.

To the younger generation, Dr. Eliot was, of course, known chiefly as an author, and a speaker of simple force and vigorous conception. His famous "five-foot shelf" of literature has done much to familiarize the great mass of people with authors who otherwise would have never been known to them. And his addresses on public affairs were always so well balanced and showed such wide understanding of their subject matter that what he said was listened to with the utmost respect. His recognition of the value of prohibition and his expressed conviction that there would be no modification of the Volstead Law in the wrong direction showed, moreover, that he had a full realization of the advancing morality of the country and saw from his standpoint of experience that the unfoldment thus far undergone could only proceed to its completion.

But it was in his extraordinary executive power as the president of Harvard University that Dr. Eliot gained that reputation for vision and ability that has become synonymous with his name. The ideals of a university that he held were primarily that it should teach, and then that it should serve as a reliable storehouse of knowledge by its libraries and museums and provide opportunities for original research. And the strength of his grasp upon fundamentals was explained by the fact that he always emphasized as essential subjects to be taught, "virtue, duty, piety and righteousness." Characterized by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes as a "turner of flapjacks" because of the enthusiastic manner in which he threw himself into the task of expanding the educational sphere of Harvard, he left the enduring memorial in that university of having increased the faculty from about seventy-five to some 500 and the student body from about 1000 to five times that number. He was an earnest advocate of individualism in education and went on record as believing that "selection of studies for the individual, instruction addressed to the individual, irregular promotion, grading by natural capacity and rapidity of attainment" represented the educational ideal.

It is not given to everyone to engrave his or her name upon the tablets of time, nor has every reformer lived to see his ideals in definite realization. Dr. Eliot was successful in both of these achievements. Universally honored, he will long be remembered not alone for what he did but also for what he was.

The premiers or other responsible ministers representative of the British dominions overseas—those lusty sons of a stalwart mother, who have taken unto themselves the sobriquet of the British Commonwealth of Nations—will forgo their Downing Street next October to deliberate on and seek solutions to many weighty problems. From the far Pacific they will sail, and representatives from India will be in attendance. In place of General Smuts, who was present at the last conference, will be another Boer general (according to present arrangements) from South Africa, General Hertzog, the Prime Minister. From the northern clime of Canada it is uncertain who will emerge as the spokesman. This great Dominion will shortly be in the throes of a general election, and political prophets are seemingly not overanxious to foretell who will emerge from the struggle with the laurel crown upon his brow.

Matters of the utmost importance will be discussed by these premiers from overseas and their English colleagues—important not only to the Empire, but to the world at large. The dignity of these statesmen has been considerably enhanced since the holding of the first conference in 1887 at the time of Queen Victoria's first jubilee. Then they sat round the council table, rather on the edge of their chairs, but now they sit well back with all the assurance of equals. Then they represented colonies, now dominions, admittedly nation-members of a great Commonwealth. Now, too, they have an equal say in the imperial problems to be solved, problems affecting their particular part of the globe, if not the Empire as a whole. And they have the right, gladly recognized by the mother country, to decide their own fate, to guide their own destinies.

The Locarno pact, which they are privileged to sign as individual nations; the question of the sea defenses of the British Empire, and what contributions, if any, are to be made by the dominions; the course to be pursued by the overseas possessions in the event of Great Britain ever again being involved in another war; the treaty-making powers of the dominions—these and other kindred subjects, as well as economic issues of an imperial nature, will be duly threshed out.

When the subject of the navy is under discussion, doubtless Admiral Jellicoe's scheme for empire naval co-operation will be examined. The Admiralty plan broadly is one of dominion contribution, but, as responsible British ministers have pointed out, this is entirely a matter for the dominions, and it is common knowledge

that there is considerable divergence of opinion on the matter. What the British Government desires above all things is to avoid any appearance of interference with the dominions while at the same time endeavoring to frame a common policy for the safety of the Empire.

"The partner governments of the Empire," to quote a happy phrase of L. C. M. S. Amery, Minister for the Colonies, in a recent House of Commons debate, are as independent as England herself, "only qualified," to further quote Mr. Amery, "by the self-imposed responsibility of mutual loyalty, helpfulness and co-operation in all matters to make for the welfare of the Empire as a whole."

The many and weighty problems before India, an empire in itself, have not been overlooked, and it is safe to say that these will occupy the attention of visiting statesmen for several weeks.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an article contributed to the Forum, asserts that a general strike could form no part of the program of labor statesmanship in the United States in that the conditions which brought about the big strike in England would be impossible of duplication on the American side of the Atlantic. Mr. Green went further to explain that the labor movement in the United States is based upon democratic ideals, and that there are no "classes" in that country as is the case in Europe, persons in one group being constantly on the move to the other. In other words, a laborer of today becomes the capitalist of tomorrow. This conception of the industrial partnership is probably at the root of the tremendous accomplishments that have been attained in the United States. Labor is willing to produce more in the United States and to obtain greater pay for the time spent in so doing. By such means both the employer and the employee profit.

In a recent monograph published by the National Foreign Trade Council, the results of an investigation into the productivity of American labor were given. It was claimed that soft coal production in the United States is eighty hundredweight per man-shift, against seventeen and one-half hundredweight production in Great Britain. And an American miner received \$40 per week when continuously employed, as against \$13 a week earned by the British miner. The investigation showed that the average production per man engaged in twenty-two basic industries in the United States was 34 per cent more than in 1920. This gives some idea of the extent to which laborious tasks have been mechanized. If there has been any pride felt in America in the system of quantity production prior to this date, there is even still more reason to feel grateful for the accomplishments of the past five to ten years.

This saving in man-power has not been exclusive to the strictly manufacturing operations, but it has been in evidence in house building, farming, road building and every enterprise upon which improved methods of management or power utilization could be applied. The National Industrial Conference Board estimates that the volume of production in 1923 was 33 per cent greater per wage earner than it was in 1914, and it required 25 per cent less labor, 13 per cent less power, 17 per cent less management personnel per unit of production, and 7 per cent less actual working time per man than in 1914. The general improvement throughout the whole country is very apparent from these studies. While there has been a great saving in man-power, there has been an increase in production, which in turn has resulted in a larger unit return to labor.

Mr. Green, therefore, is perfectly correct in claiming that the American laborer is much more than a mere machine. He is a thinking individual who is deeply concerned with the economic development of his country and the growing wealth of his industry. The union, according to Mr. Green, is co-operating in finding better ways of doing the day's work, in discovering ways to prevent waste of materials and careless handling of machinery, abuse of tools, waste of power, and the economical use of all factors that enter into production. Adhering to such a fundamental, it is not likely that conditions could arise in America which would make a "general strike" possible.

The approaching elections for senators and representatives in the United States Congress will doubtless be credited with the renewed activity in political circles over methods for improving conditions in agriculture. Farmers have votes, and it appears highly desirable that they should be persuaded that this, that or the other candidate will aid in bringing about better returns to the workers on the land. In a year without national elections the subject of federal assistance to agriculture is dropped when the Congress adjourns, and the complaints of the dirt farmers are ignored as a topic for popular discussion.

Recent developments in the middle western states, where the primaries have evidenced the growth of a strong sentiment, independent of party lines, favorable to aggressive action looking to remove some of the farmers' disabilities, indicate that the discontent with existing farm conditions will be an important factor in deciding the results at the coming elections. While the prevailing attitude of the farmers inclines toward legislation along the lines of the McNary-Haugen bill, for stabilizing prices of staple farm crops, there is grave doubt whether any measure of the kind can be enacted, even though the farm bloc succeeds in securing a larger representation in the Senate and House. As an alternative proposition there has now been put forward by the Administration a plan for financing co-operative farm associations with \$100,000,000 of private funds, to be expended under federal supervision.

To some extent the proposed fund would supplement the work of the Intermediate Credit

banks, created by an Act of Congress in 1923, which have advanced loans amounting to about \$250,000,000; of which about \$70,000,000, is still outstanding. These banks are now lending money to farm co-operatives at 4 1/2 per cent interest, certainly a low rate as compared with the returns on capital invested in industry and trade. It can hardly be expected that the new credit system could make loans at a lower rate, or that private finance would be willing to accept even that rate for so large an amount as \$100,000,000. If this fund is intended to be used to finance new co-operatives it probably will meet with active opposition in many farming regions, where private enterprise is conducting successful marketing concerns, which will object to competition by government-aided agencies.

Canada is deservedly famed for wheat-growing, for the industries of the forest, for water

powers and for great reserves of resources untapped. Canada is just being discovered by the motor tourist. Globetrotters and discerning travelers have long known of Canada's wonderful scenery. But it required the building of highways to open up hidden treasures of beauty which are every year attracting more visitors from the United States, from Europe and elsewhere abroad, as well as delighting citizens at home who are seeing for the first time some of the glories of their native land.

From Yarmouth and Bras d'Or at the eastern extremes to Victoria and Prince Rupert on the Pacific coast, 4000 miles across Canada, a marvelous variety of natural beauty and grandeur is being disclosed along the highways. Train travelers have enjoyed the trips along the shores of the Maritime Provinces, and up through the Matapedia Valley into central Canada. Passenger liners take tourists down the St. Lawrence River to the Saguenay country, and up through the Thousand Islands to Niagara and the Great Lakes. Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, and the unexplored northern lakes of Saskatchewan and Alberta are coming more within the orbit of American tourist traffic. It is in the Rocky Mountains, however, that Canada's supreme bid for fame is made as the land of magnificent scenery, and the response of the traveling public must surely be gratifying to the Dominion.

On the highway from Calgary to Banff and Lake Louise, the procession of touring automobiles begins early in June and continues through the summer months well on into the colorful days of autumn. Transcontinental trains from Vancouver and from the east bring in streams of tourists, eager to explore further into the heart of the mountains. It is an impressive trip through the Rockies by train, down the Kicking Horse Pass or over the more northerly Yellowhead Pass route. But it is after leaving the train at Jasper, or at Banff and over the Great Divide, that the rarest gems of Canadian mountain scenery are discovered. Trails that were once known only to the Indians are today traversed by the ubiquitous automobile. Where the motorcar cannot penetrate, saddle horse and guides are ready to push on into mountain fastnesses; and there are still the lofty peaks, which yield only to the most intrepid of wayfarers, to be climbed.

Vancouver and Calgary have been linked up by a highway through the mountains, along the path of the old Caribou Trail, which may some day be popularly regarded as one of the great adventures of automobile driving in America. Motor trips are being made from Glacier National Park in Montana to the Rocky Mountains Park in Alberta, and other highways from south of the border penetrate into the Canadian Rockies. The crowning plan is to build north from Lake Louise to Jasper Park, along the line of the Great Divide, where some of the most majestic peaks of the Rockies have still to be explored. Canada has discovered that highway building through beautiful country is a sound investment, whose full value, moreover, is to be measured in something more than economic value.

## Editorial Notes

The Lawrence (Kan.) Daily Journal-World recently published an editorial entitled "Gasoline vs. Hooch." It was based upon the fact that at the time of publication thousands of persons were attending the revival of horse racing at Smithville, about twenty miles from Kansas City, and that a number of them had been struck by the evidence of prohibition law enforcement as shown in the Smithville crowds. Several Lawrence men, it appears, called attention to the fact that liquor was conspicuous by its absence. And here is the further comment in the editorial upon the situation:

One of the reasons ascribed is that most of the people have driven twenty miles or so to reach the races. And most of them know that the use of liquor would lessen the chances of their reaching or leaving the scene of the races without accident. It has been said that in its beginning prohibition was an economic matter. The coming of the automobile age has only served to clinch the economic argument. With liquor as freely used as it was thirty years ago, such traffic as is now seen on the highways could not be maintained for a single day.

Really it would seem that more anniversaries have come to fruition in 1926 than in the average year, and one of the last to be celebrated is the centennial of Ottawa's founding. One hundred years ago this month Ottawa entered upon its career as an organized community, and in that century it has grown from a mere settlement, far from other communities of any size, into the fifth city of the Dominion, the seat of Federal Government in Canada, and a city that bears comparison with any of the capitals of the world. In her "Journey to a higher destiny among the nations—which will surely come if Canadians realize their obligations and render just service to the cause of civilization and progress—Ottawa will and must play an increasingly important part," writes the Citizen in its centennial number. "The years ahead stretch forward to a golden future. The capital will take its rank among the greatest in the world. What city could be better blessed."

## Open Barrels

THE other day, I was wandering through one of those modern labyrinths known as a "cash and carry" store, where circuitous aisles and numerous "one-way" gates remind one of the old-time puzzle called "The Walls of Troy." Junior was at my side, tugging manfully at a huge market basket while I selected sundry cans of peas and pineapple, apricots and asparagus. It was an exhilarating process, for, with each selection, I could feel the glow of achievement which attends real "thrift."

Suddenly, Junior set the basket down with a thud and began to pull vigorously at my skirt. "Mother," he said in an awed whisper, "that child took a big, red apple from the fruit stand!" "Never mind," I answered, more concerned over the possible breakage of our "profit"—a lovely, amber-shaded jar of orange marmalade, "the child's mother will pay for the apple as she leaves the store."

But the mother made only a feeble protest, "Put that apple back this instant, do you hear?" and gave the cashier a dime for a loaf of bread. "Mother," asked Junior when we had reached the street, "didn't the lady know it was wrong?"

There was the question. I watched the dear, chubby youngster waddling happily in his mother's wake, munching the stolen fruit. Certainly one must look beyond his dimpled babyhood to find the aggressor. How alluring must have been that heap of shining apples! And he had wanted one, I am sure, as I had wanted those four English walnuts in a dingy little grocery store many years ago.

I can still see that old "grocery" where I learned my first lessons in trade, in human nature, and in honesty. Little object lessons which fitted practically—or not, as the case may have been—into what one had learned at Sabbath school.

I was such a diminutive shopper, to be sure, more weighted even by my mature responsibility than by the big covered market basket in which I carried my purchases. For, at seven, I was already the proud custodian of the post office key and the conscientious bearer of the grocery and butcher books. I remember that I was of the optimistic opinion that so long as there was a blank page left in these little account books, we could go right on "charging" whether the "pension" came or not.

The arrival of the "pension" was a matter of grave import. For after the application had been witnessed and sent to Washington, the whole affair was in my hands. It was I who watched eagerly through the tiny window of the post office box for the official-looking envelope. I who waited, with poor patience, I am sure, while the shaggy-browed postmaster looked with an almost indescribably intent gaze at the envelope and then long and somewhat suspiciously over his spectacles at me.

As though he could not have told at a glance that I was a reliable person! It was I who flew home on winged feet with the precious envelope clasped tightly in my hand. I knew what that wonderful paper could do! It could bring a smile to my grandmother's lips and a new sparkle to her eyes. (I had awakened once in the night to hear her praying that the cork might hold out until the pension came.) With the pension money, we could once more, like Longfellow's village blacksmith, "look the whole world in the face, for we owed not any men."

The crowning ecstasy came when the grocery bill had been paid and duly receipted and the grocer began to move smilingly toward the candy counter. "Well, well," he would say, "I suppose all little girls like peppermint lozenges." Yes, little girls did like peppermints. But not nearly so much as they liked cinnamon drops or lemon stick or those fascinating ropes of licorice; and oh, not one-hundredth part as much as they liked "chocolates!" Peppermints were what old Mr. Revell sometimes gave me out of the pockets of his shiny broadcloth coat when I went with grandmother to his shabby, topsy-turvy law office to get her pension papers witnessed. I imagined that they smelt like the office—a bit musty, or ink-y. But the grocery treat was always well aired and generously assorted.

The butcher shop was not so alluring as the "grocery." The butcher was a "woman"—a "big" woman, with a gruff voice and a long, shining knife. Try as I might, I could not help feeling her. I had worked out a little thought to repeat before I went into the shop: "She is a good, kind woman—she has little children of her own—she wouldn't hurt a hair of your head!" Over and over.

But when I had entered the dark, austere place with its sawdust floor and its rows of frantically quartered meat and had heard those deep tones rumble forth, "Well,

well, what's for you?" I could barely control my voice while I replied, "If you please ma'am, just a soup bone." If it chanced to be pay day, however, the atmosphere seemed a degree warmer and the butcher woman would say, "How 'yow' your grandmother, child?" and wrap up a few "yow" feet or a portion of "head cheese" as an especial delicacy.

The grocery store was always fascinating. In summer, it was dim and cool after the hot, dusty street, and its piles of fruit and melons made it colorful despite its rough walls and cluttered counters. In winter, it was a veritable haven of warmth, and its great, homely, open-faced stove cast a mellow glow over the faces of the old men who sat about to talk and whittle. Primly I must have come upon this informal scene with my big basket, my grocery book and my marketing list.

The list had been insisted upon after I had trusted a too capricious memory. "Butter, sugar and candles," grandmother had said, "can you remember?" "B—S—C—" I had answered. I can remember that by "butter-scotch candy." So "butter-scotch candy" I had said, over and over, all the way to the store. And then, I had forgotten my code and had guessed, happily enough so far as concerned my own tastes, at "bananas, salmon, and faraway seed."

The matter of the open barrels had always been a problem. The tasting of butter on a splint of wood I could understand—one was buying butter; likewise, the sampling of cheese. But did I not see the old men go at intervals to the open barrels and return to their chairs, munching? Dried peaches, apples, even cranberries. Was it right? The goods belonged to the grocer. Was it wrong? Why, the old men were, oftentimes, the very old men who came to the church and who passed the long-handled collection boxes which so resembled "corn poppers." For a long time, I pondered the matter.

And then, one day, I stood beside a barrel of English walnuts. I looked down upon them. They looked up at me, temptingly. I reached forth my hand. Oh, if they had only been plain, everyday walnuts! They would then have had no power. But "English" walnuts! You had them only at Christmas time when you brought them home from the Christmas tree in a red mosquito-bar bag which bulged all over with candy and nuts, and a veritable sunburst of orange on one side. You ate them sparingly—sometimes at intervals of a whole day—and finally, you gilded the shells and placed them on the "whatnot." "English" walnuts!

There were still three of the walnuts when I reached home. I had stopped by the roadside and eaten one. It had not tasted so sweet as those we got at Christmas. It had been, indeed, a trifle bitter. I was troubled, for the conflict was still raging within me and all the thinking about the "old men" that I might do did not silence it. I was determined, however, not to add a lie to my transgression. I laid the three walnuts on the table beside the market basket. Grandmother's kind eyes rested on them for a moment and then, severely and uncompromisingly, upon me. I tried to speak: "Oh, grandmother, the old men take things out of barrels—" I could only throw myself, weeping, into grandmother's ready arms.

By the time my tears were dried I knew what I must do. No law of Meles and Persians could have been more adamant. Slowly, furtively, I retraced my steps to the store, bearing the three walnuts. Like a criminal before a court of justice, I stood inside the door, waiting for the grocer to accost me. It would be only a matter of a moment, grandmother had said, a moment—and the courage to do right. I need only say, "Please, sir, I was tempted by the walnuts—and took four. One, I have eaten—you may charge that to my grandmother—and here are the rest."

Oh, gentle, kindly grocer man—you, whose name I have long forgotten—how tenderly you smoothed that moment of childish agony; how forgivingly your hand rested upon my head; how lovingly you turned that hour of ignominy into victory!

Four English walnuts. Trifles, surely. Yet of sufficient weight to carry a message down through the years. Never again did I doubt the inner voice, no matter how many old men may have dipped in other folks' barrels. But more than that. Never have I forgotten that to baby eyes, apples can be very red—and oranges very golden—or English walnuts come only at Christmas time. And a story, now and then, is never amiss. L. H. H.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS  
EDOUARD HERRIOT, Minister of Public Instruction, is anxious that school teachers should show children how economy can be practiced. There has been an undoubted change in French habits of thrift, and an endeavor should be made to restore those habits which have characterized the French. In his circular Mr. Herriot says that fruit and vegetables should be pared as little as possible and that shreds should be carefully sifted to recover seeds. He exhorts the younger generation not to waste bread. Fresh milk should be preferred to the tinned milk imported from abroad. Less gas should be burned. Electric light should be turned off when it is not required. Care should be taken of clothes, and nobody should be apprehensive of being thought shabby. There are a number of other suggestions which he makes, and one may or may not agree with the specific recommendations. But on the general purpose of inculcating thrift in children there can hardly be two opinions. Sacrifices of the kind he proposes are not, he urges, insignificant; and France should go back to its old traditions of economy.

Now that there is more talk of taxing foreigners, an article by Stéphanne Lauzanne is worth noting. Tax foreigners if you please, he tells the legislators, but do not annoy them. It would be possible, after the example of the United States, to collect the head tax without any trouble or complications. Therefore, instead of demanding a multitude of papers and signatures, instead of requiring countless démarches, there should be a system by which a tax should be paid quite simply by foreign travelers on steamers or trains. Few people would object to this course provided they were given a receipt which would serve as a permit de séjour. Anyone who has experienced the endless French formalities will be heartily in accord with this view. One would willingly pay any reasonable sum rather than obtain a certificate from hotel-keeper or concierge, have it stamped by the local police, visit the prefecture and give a thousand particulars, be obliged to return again and again and wait in unpleasant corridors in long queues. If one could pay and be done with it, there would be little objection. Afterward one should be allowed to travel freely and not be bothered further.

An interesting pamphlet in English has been issued by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It is stated that the institute, which has its headquarters in the Palais-Royal in Paris and is an offshoot of the League of Nations, has now been at work for several months. The period is not long enough for any striking performance, but it is long enough for a survey of its possibilities. The institute is setting on foot an international organization of bibliography, with an exchange of information in the domain of physical science, and an interchange of publications. It seeks the unification of nomenclature. It would have professors and students visit the various countries. It would protect works of art and look after the rights of artists. It would encourage co-operation among museums. It would foster international exhibitions. It would bring out the international aspect of the motion picture. Generally it would co-ordinate and stimulate, and would act as

a central clearing house of ideas and projects. The pamphlet makes capital reading for those who are interested in better international relations.

In the primary schools of France the following subject was proposed to the young pupils in the drawing classes: "Symbolize by a drawing, simple but showing action, the restoration of our national currency." This is fiscal patriotism taught! The compositions showed in some cases a remarkably keen sense of affairs and draftsmanship. Some of them revealed a comic vein which should make of the school children successful cartoonists. One of them represented the Gallic cock drawing a car whose wheels—which were francs—crushed the pound sterling. Another showed the pound puffed up like the frog of the fable. Another was a balloon, too inflated, bursting in midair. Then there was the franc-David conquering the pound-Goliath. Certainly the children are not lacking in confidence. Perhaps it is unfortunate, however, that they should be encouraged to persist in the foolish legend that it is the pound—or the dollar—which is too big, instead of being informed that it is the franc which is too small. However that may be, the children have plenty of imagination, and there is much to be said for giving them topical subjects of national importance.

An ambulatory apartment is traveling through Normandy, making a short stay in each town. This house on wheels resembles a tank. Its inventor and proprietor, M. Louvet, built it in a year. An original cottage it is, consisting of nine rooms in a line. There is the machine room, where the driver sits, followed by a bedroom, a cabinet de toilette, a salon, a kitchen, and so forth. The rooms are prettily furnished and decorated. They are aired by a series of little portholes with light shades. On the roof is a wireless-receiving station. M. Louvet lives in this home with his wife and child. He declares that he leads a most comfortable existence. He can move at the rate of 45 kilometers an hour and see the countryside without paying rent or dining in the restaurants on his route.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their utility, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

**Dr. Cadman and the Lausanne Treaty**  
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
The New York Times recently reported that Bishop Charles H. Brent of the Episcopal diocese of western New York and Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches, who formerly opposed the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty, have now changed their attitude.

I have not been able to communicate with Bishop Brent, as he is still sojourning in Europe; but Dr. Cadman, in reply to my inquiries, writes: "I have not changed my views on the Lausanne Treaty."

ARSHAG MAHDESIAN,  
Editor of the New Armenia.  
New York, N. Y.